

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.



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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Port via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:
Calcutta, Chittagong, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Colombo, Kismoo, Kandy, Jinnah, Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Delhi, Aden (Camp), Entebbe, Cawnpore, Aden (Steamer), Tuticorin, Point, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa.

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital Yen 45,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frenghien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaitum, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £800,000
Reserve Fund £200,000
Reserve Fund £200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman),
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.),
Emile Franquet, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique),
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.),
J. C. Georges Bonlat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris),
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.),
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goudas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT.
PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on **SAVINGS DEPOSIT** Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

I. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

Authorized Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.

Paid-up Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE:—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund Yen 4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SHANGHAI, TOKIO,
NEW YORK, HONGKONG, KOBE,
AMOI, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA,
CANTON, SOERABAYA, AKA,
FOOCHOW, SEMARANG, GIRAN,
HANKOW, BATAVIA, KAGI,
KIUKIANG, MAKUNG, KARENKO,
SWATOW, TATCHE, KEELUNG,
TAINAN, SHINGIKU, TAMSUI,
TAKOW, TAICHU.

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

4, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized Rs. a. p.
50,00,000 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0
Capital Paid-up 16,42,023 10 7
Reserve Funds 11,95,950 15

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

R. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Kyoto, San Francisco,
Hakata, London, Seattle,
Nagasaki, Moji, Shanghai,
Yokohama, Nagoya, Shimonoseki,
Hankow, New York, Tokyo,
Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 289.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up 1,00,000
Invested Funds Over 30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEE,
Managing Agents, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHAI CURRIMBHAI, K.T.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars.

Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

"ESAALI"

OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)

THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"

Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of

DAINTY SILKS

FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS

TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?

Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?

It is best to be on the safe side. to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.

The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.

The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.

Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one at once. Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.

SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON

The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their SILK of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.

To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE and RESOURCES of

Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can be fore tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.

207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE, HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY:
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 222.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY at Competitive Prices. Best Opportunity for Small Investors. Highest Efficiency. Promptest Service. Our "Money-back" Guarantee helps all Enquiries Solicited. UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYNDICATE. Manufacturers Agents, P. O. Box No. 222, Bombay.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water colours. Paints, Varnishes, Oments, Distempers, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness. The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS,
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1008.
FOR PRICES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE **Royal Yakuti.**

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for disease. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Mahasajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give its publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfume admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupee Ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

By Special Appointment to His Excellency the Governor.



When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 25 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses

FLAT and TORIC also

patented "KRYPTOKS" (Invaluable One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a specialty—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW, opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

Contented citizens are a nation's best asset. Satisfied customers are the Wagner Co.'s best asset.



A Large Stock of Motors from 1 to 25 H. P., Reo-fiers and Electric Instruments for immediate delivery.

BABAN GOKHALAY,
Sole Agent for India,
BOMBAY No. 4.

LION**TOOTH PASTE & POWDER**

A scientific and efficient toothpaste with elegant finish, the absolutely superior to all other preparations for destroying decay, neutralizing mouth acid, promoting healthy gums, and purifying the breath, it ensures sound and pearly teeth and keeps the entire oral cavity in wholesome condition.

Its delightful and refreshing flavour and its selected ingredients combine to make its use pleasant as well as hygienic, a combination that no other dentifrice can afford.

Manufacturers—

T. KOBAYASHI,

HEBATBHAY ABDEALI

118 Cutlery Bazar,

BOMBAY No. 8.

Tel. No. 2321.

Can be had at all Dealers.

Illustration of a Lion Toothpaste box.

Illustration of a Lion Toothpowder box.

Illustration of a Lion Toothbrush.

Illustration of a Lion Toothpaste tube.

Illustration of a Lion Toothpowder tin.

Illustration of a Lion Toothbrush.

Illustration of a Lion Toothpaste tube.

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Illustration of a Lion Toothbrush.

Illustration of a Lion Toothpaste tube.

CAMBAY STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

Tickets at Rs. 2 each. Proceeds after deducting the expenses to be distributed in prizes to be given in War Bonds. Complimentary Tickets allowed. First Prize Rs. 20,000. Closing and drawing of Lottery extended to 9-11-18 and 23-11-18 respectively. Tickets not sent V.P.P. Apply to the Secretaries of the War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARE CITY.

G. W. M. Reynold's BOLD TYPE EDITIONS

Many Price 8 vols.	1 8
Brown Statue 4 vols.	2 0
Soldier's Wife 2 vols.	1 4
Pope Joan in 2 vols.	1 4
Mary Stuart 2 vols.	1 4
May Middleton 2 vols.	1 4
Scoundrel in 2 vols.	1 4
Margaret 4 vols.	1 8
Faust—A Romance, 2 vols.	1 8
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1 8
Love of the Harem in 4 vols.	2 0
Rose Lambert 4 vols.	2 0
The "Coral Island" 4 vols.	2 0
Cambridge House in 2 vols.	1 4
Mysteries of London in 12 vols.	7 0
Mysteries of Court of London in 14 vols.	12 0
The "Rye House Plot" 4 vols.	1 8
Young Fisherman Complete.	8 0
Mysteries of Old London in 3 vols.	4 0
Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue, 3 vols.	1 8
Pickwick Abroad 2 vols.	1 8

Apply to N. M. SWAMI & Co.,
No. 22, Nambialar St. Madras

SALVITAE

THE most powerful but harmless nerve tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in all cases of nervous exhaustion.

ASTHMA TABLETS.

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.

DIABETES TABLETS.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine. Reduces the urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Alleviates thirst and invigorates the system.

PILES TABLETS

The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Rs. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

S. C. ROY, M. A.,

Manufacturing Chemist,
80 Dhurraumtoilah Street, CALCUTTA.

BRILLIANT INK PILLS.

The "Bengalee," says, "These ink pills are excellent in quality and can compare favourably with some of the best known foreign brands. The price is unusually cheap."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says, "These ink pills give a brilliant and lasting character to the writing."

Each Pill makes 1 inkpot of ink. Prices—Bright Blue Black, Rs. 15 per gross (144 Pills); Red Ink, Rs. 15 per gross; Green ink, Rs. 14 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRABARTY,

8 Wark Chatterji's Lane, CALCUTTA.

SELECT**LAKSMIBILAS OIL**

for your Bath toilet—it will give you enchanting odour of fresh flowers and keep your brain cool as it is medicated.

ESTABLISHED OVER 48 YEARS.

Used by the **Elite** of the country.

Price—12 as per Phial of 8 oz.

24 oz. bottle Rs. 2.

Influential Agents wanted everywhere:

M. L. BOSE & Co.

122, Old China Bazar St., CALCUTTA.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.**CABLE QUOTATIONS.****COTTON.****LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 16th.

Market Day's Sales at Liverpool: 2,000

"Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 500

"Sales of East Indian Imports 8,000

M.R. American spot trading value 24.41

Exported 2000 P.P. Sakelidide 20.10

New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) 22.99

New Orleans 9-30 a.m. 21.82

Jan. 21.35

Feb. 21.11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 16th

New Contracts: To-day's price

Sept. 24.67

Oct. 24.72

Nov. 24.83

Dec. 24.94

Jan. 25.05

Feb. 25.16

March 25.27

April 25.38

May 25.49

June 25.60

July 25.71

August 25.82

September 25.93

October 26.04

November 26.15

December 26.26

January 26.37

February 26.48

March 26.59

April 26.70

May 26.81

June 26.92

July 27.03

August 27.14

September 27.25

October 27.36

November 27.47

December 27.58

January 27.69

February 27.80

March 27.91

April 28.02

May 28.13

June 28.24

July 28.35

August 28.46

September 28.57

October 28.68

November 28.79

December 28.90

January 29.01

February 29.12

March 29.23

April 29.34

May 29.45

June 29.56

July 29.67

August 29.78

September 29.89

October 30.00

November 30.11

December 30.22

January 30.33

February 30.44

March 30.55

April 30.66

May 30.77

June 30.88

July 30.99

August 31.10

September 31.21

October 31.32

November 31.43

December 31.54

January 31.65

February 31.76

March 31.87

April 31.98

May 32.09

June 32.20

July 32.31

August 32.42

September 32.53

October 32.64

November 32.75

December 32.86

January 32.97

February 33.08

March 33.19

April 33.30

May 33.41

June 33.52

July 33.63

August 33.74

September 33.85

October 33.96

November 34.07

December 34.18

January 34.29

February 34.40

March 34.51

April 34.62

May 34.73

June 34.84

July 34.95

August 35.06

September 35.17

October 35.28

November 35.39

December 35.50

January 35.61

February 35.72

March 35.83

April 35.94

May 36.05

June 36.16

July 36.27

August 36.38

September 36.49

October 36.60

November 36.71

December 36.82

January 36.93

February 37.04

March 37.15

April 37.26

May 37.37

June 37.48

July 37.59

August 37.70

September 37.81

October 37.92

November 38.03

December 38.14

January 38.25

February 38.36

March 38.47

April 38.58

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Catholic Library Members' Social, 6 p.m.
Poona Pageant and Fete.
Mails for Seychelles, Ibo, Chindi, Quilima, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Poona Pageant and Fete.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 8.30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior: Fawley Co. at 9.30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6.30 and 10.0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 8.50, 7.45 and 10.15.
Empire Cinema: At 6.30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7.0, 8.30 and 10.30.
Imperial Cinema: (Lamington Road, 7.9, 8.45 and 10.30).
Fracions Cinema: Lamington Road, 7.8, 8.35 and 10.30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Prince Street.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7.45 and 10.30 (S.T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MULLA-FEROZE: On 17th September, at Sandhurst Building, Sandhurst Road, Meherbai (Banobai), wife of Feroze Jamsadi Mulla-Feroze and daughter of late Pallonji Pestonjee Porchhanawala of Adelpi Hotel, (old Pallonjee) aged 44. Funeral this evening at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

RAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/15th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, I. D. F., will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, at 6-15 p.m.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Sawarkar, before the Sarvajnik Ganapati, Ambawadi, Girgaum, to-day, at 9 p.m. (S.T.). When Dr. M. B. Velkar will preside.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the volunteers are hereby informed that the drills will be commenced from Sunday, the 22nd instant, and regularly thereafter every Sunday, at the Esplanade Maidan (usual place) at 7.30 a.m. (S. T.).

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. L. Charlier on "Towards Victory—2: Main Features of our Present Offensives" at 6.30 p.m. to-day. The "Salle" has also arranged a series of lectures on "The War" for four weeks, to be delivered twice a week.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The Bombay office of this Bank has received a telegram from their London office to the effect that the directors of the Bank have declared an interim dividend on both "A" and "B" Shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last.

"THE ESSENTIAL AND THE NON-ESSENTIAL."

At a meeting of the Students' Union of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics to be held to-day at 6 p.m., Mr. Syed Hossain will speak on "The Need for discriminating between the Essential and the Non-essential." Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas will preside.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Mr. Syed Hossain will deliver a lecture, this evening at 6 p.m. in the College Hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, on "The need for discriminating between the Essential and the Non-essential." Mr. Jannadas D. Dwarakadas will preside.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Shastri Kulotkar Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Library Hall of the Social Service League, Parel Branch, 91 B, Chinchpokli, to express sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Laxman Vishnu Phatak, leading citizen of the Maratha community at Malvan.

BLUE-BLACK INK PILL.

This is of a very bright blue colour non-corrosive and has no sediment. One pill gives you sufficiently 1 big pot of ink. Price:—One gross (144 Pills) Annas 15; Postage Annas 4. GREEN INK, One gross (144 Pills) Annas 15; Postage Annas 4; RED INK, One gross (144 Pills) Rs. 1-6-0; Postage Annas 4. The Pills are sent in nice box per gross. Diamond Blue Black; 15 Annas per inch. Postage 4 Annas.

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INDIA,—AN IMPERIAL PARTNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—During the debate on Sir William Meyer's resolution asking the Legislative Council to give the Government of India a blank cheque for additional help to England and the Empire, it was urged by certain official members that as part of the Empire, India could not shirk its responsibility for the burdens of the war. Sir George Lowndes expounded the theory that:—

"When the Empire is at war, India is at war. If the life of the Empire is the life of India, then the battles that are taking place whether on the fields of France, or on the deserts of Mesopotamia, are the battles of India and India must fight them."

And he added: "Let England achieve the peace for which we are all longing so long and India will enjoy it." Sir George Lowndes concluded a mischievous and intemperate speech by saying:—

"I am jealous for the future reputation of India. I want to see India do her part as a great daughter of this Empire and to come up to the great expectations which have been entertained of her." I do not know whether the Hon. Member spoke with sincerity in his cheek. But for amazing impertinence, his utterance cannot be outdone. Pray, will Sir George enlighten us as to how "this Empire" has treated her "great daughter"? The Law Member evidently did not care to recall how India's children are being treated by the "mother country" and her other "daughters." Indians are "Imperial citizens" and "British subjects"—which sounds beautiful in theory; but are these terms worth anything in practice? The moment you try it on, you find that Indians are "citizens of the Empire" and that even the administrator of a petty little township in East Africa can insult them and defy their Government and they have no remedy. The Government says to them: "All right; this is a time of war. Please put up with the insult because, forsooth, are you not the children of a great daughter of this Empire?" Then, the authorities in the wonderful "mother country," too, can insult "the great daughter" by preventing her children from going where they please in the Empire or even visiting the "mother country"! And, why? Because, it seems to us that her children are "loyal" and are unlike the South Africans, willing to remain within the Empire, because they do not seek to establish a Republic in India like the Dutch Nationalists who are striving to effect a "clean cut" from the Empire and declare their independence. Since, however, Sir George Lowndes has expatiated on the doctrine of "mother" and "daughter," I gladly take up his challenge and answer him in the words of Dadabhai Naoroji: In a letter to Lord Welby (31st January, 1897) on "The causes of Discontent in India," Dadabhai wrote:—

Indians are repeatedly told, and in this commission several times, that Indians must share the burdens of the Empire. Then, I propose a simple test. For instance, suppose that the expenditure of the total army of the Empire is, say, £20,000,000, and as partners in the Empire you ask British India to pay £10,000,000, the ungrateful British India, as partner, would be ready to pay, and therefore, as partner, must have her share in the employment of British Indians and in every other department of the Empire. Suppose the expenditure of the total Army of the British Empire is, say, £40,000,000. Now, you may say, "Well, that is a large sum, but it is contributed by British India. Then as partners, India must claim and must have every employment and every benefit of that service to the extent of her contribution." On the other hand, you force the helpless and voiceless British India to pay, but not to receive a return to the extent of the payment, then your treatment is the ungrateful British India as a slave. In short, if British India is to be treated as a partner in the Empire, it must follow that to whatever extent (be it a farthing or a hundred millions) British India contributes to the expenses of any department, to that extent British India must have a share in the services and benefits of that department—whether civil, military, naval or other; then only will British India be the "integral part" of the Empire.

If there be honour and righteousness on the side of the British, then this is the right solution of the rights and duties of British India. The British people stand charged with the blood of the perishing millions and the starvation of scores of millions, not because they desire so, but because the authorities to whom they have committed the trust betray that trust and administer expenditure in a manner based upon selfishness and political hypocrisy, and most disastrous to the people.

Sir George Lowndes who waxed eloquent and spoke "warmly" about his "love and knowledge" of this Presidency and other Presidencies, may find this a very uncomfortable reminder. But the fact is there. India is "a partner" so far as shouldering the burdens of the Empire go. But in regard to the benefits and privileges of the Empire, India is the "helpless and voiceless slave" of every other part of the Empire. I think no other Empire was as much distinguished for this kind of unheard-of partnership as the British Empire. We may also remind the very learned Law Member that "Anglo-Indians, official or non-official of every kind, are not at all competent to pronounce any judgment" upon Indian questions, because as Dadabhai said in the course of his letter, "they themselves are the accused, as the cause of all the evils and they cannot be judges to try themselves" or, we may add to award certificates of merit to themselves. It is high time that we heard no more of this cant of partnership. If India is to be a partner, she must be so not only in name, but in reality also. And this she cannot be so long as an alien bureaucracy, however efficient it may be, continues to act as a stumbling block between Indians and their right to self-determination.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Sept. 17.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

GAMBLERS BROUGHT TO BOOK.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Chinnal charged Pandit Bharamal Ramchandra, a teacher in Marathi and Sanskrit, the first with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gambling there.

Mr. Chinnal armed with a warrant from Mr. C. A. Harter, the Police Commissioner, Police raided the place in Anantishwadi Cathedral Street at midnight on Monday and found the accused gambling there. All pleaded guilty to the charge. The first accused was fined Rs. 22 and the rest Rs. 7 each.

CONTRAVENTING RACING RULES.

TRAINER FINED.

The following notice has been issued by the Western India Turf Club:—

For failing to run Dyna in the Visitors' Plate on Wednesday the 11th September 1918, and thereby contravening Rule 92 of the Rules of Racing, the Trainer Godlim An was fined Rs. 500 and severely cautioned.

The Rule of Racing on the subject is as follows:—

Rule 92.—"In the handicaps to which the Handicapper appends a note to the effect that in the event of the top weight not accepting weights will be raised X pounds, if the owner of the top weight accepts, the horse must run unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards that he is unfit to do so, accompanied by a certificate from a qualified Veterinary Surgeon."

Similarly if the Handicapper's note specifies more than one of the top weights, the above rule is applicable to other horses included in the note.

If the Stewards are satisfied that the horse is unfit to run, and that such unfitness has arisen subsequently to acceptance, weights shall remain as in the original handicap."

RECRUDESCENCE OF INFLUENZA.

MORTALITY ON THE INCREASE.

The Executive Health Officer writes to us: For the past 10 days the mortality has been steadily rising. To-day it is 239, compared with 98 on the corresponding day last month—which is the normal.

Inquiries made point to a recrudescence of Influenza; the symptoms being similar to the outbreak in June, the causes of death being given Influenza, Pneumonia, Respiratory Diseases, etc. The discharges and blood of patients are being examined and the results will be reported.

The District Registrars have been requested to visit the houses in their districts, give advice in the treatment of the disease and all facilities for medicines, advice and treatment are offered free of charge.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

We have received the following from the Hon. Secretary of the Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, for publication:—

We have been receiving many anonymous complaints against the action of the Municipal authorities either for not getting things in the grievance redressed or doing things in an arbitrary way, asking us to represent the same either to the Corporation or the Municipal authorities. We may take this opportunity to inform the general public that complaints forwarded to us, cannot be attended to, if they are without any address and signature which are required to ascertain the bona fides of the same. We may assure the people that their names would not be disclosed to the Municipal authorities if they desire so and that every attempt will be made as far as possible, to keep the secrecy of the name.

CONTROL OF INDIAN CLOTH.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent to Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce and Industry by Mr. Ambalal Sargabhai, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association:—

"On behalf of my Committee representing very large important section of Textile Industry I sent you wire on first instant which my Committee regrets to learn from newspapers was neither placed before Council nor was accorded due consideration. Position is greatly altered for worse since proposals for Control of Cloth were published. My Committee thinks distress in Bengal is due to restrictions on export of jute and rice reducing their prices to the disadvantage of cultivators and rice growers in the direction of affording relief to them by Government controlling jute and rice crops at fair price. My Committee respectfully enters emphatic protest at proposed control of Indian cloth leaving imported cloth untouched. Proposed control of cloth followed by reports regarding excess profits tax have brought about unprecedented crisis in cloth market. Most mills have entered into forwards contracts and control will interfere with timely delivery as merchants fearing big drop in prices are seriously considering concerted move to refuse taking delivery of any goods ordered by them. Fall in prices of cloth already 25 per cent. and further fall will inevitably produce panic and bring about financial crisis. When merchants combine not to take delivery mills will be helpless to enforce it. My Committee adheres to the view that the only effective method of reducing prices of cloth is prevention of hoarding of goods both Indian and foreign by merchants with intent to profiteering, licensing dealers and restricting maximum holding of stocks and relaxing railway rick restrictions and facilitating import of machinery by grant of Priority Certificates and extending working hours in mills to the extent before the new Factory Act and prohibiting re-export of imported goods are all the proposed methods of relief. My Committee thinks proposed control will not give relief to the poor and position may become more acute after control as in case of coal and petrol. My Association will gladly co-operate with Government in any measure they introduce but trust Government will not pass a measure which may harm Textile Industry without affording adequate relief to the poor. Kindly place this wire before select committee and the Council."

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT CONTEMPLATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.
The "Pioneer" understands that the Government of India have in contemplation an extensive development of long distance telephone communication. There are obvious difficulties at the present moment in the way of embarking on any important engineering enterprise but it is probable that in not very far distant future, communication by telephone will be established between Delhi and Calcutta and Calcutta and Bombay as well as between other important centres.

BAKRI'D AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.
The Bakri-Id festival passed off quietly in Allahabad. There was no trouble of any kind. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police made satisfactory arrangements which prevented any untoward incident.

PRIVATE CODES AND INLAND TELEGRAMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.
The Burma Chamber of Commerce has sent a recommendation to the local Government on the use of private codes for inland telegrams, suggesting that possible objections by the Censor Department could be overcome by the deposit of a copy of each private code, all code telegrams being accompanied by a translation to be returned to the senders on the acceptance of the message.

THE FIRST RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The following bulletin No. 1 has been issued:—

The Conference meets on the 4th, 6th & 8th of November 1918 at Nadiad. Mahatma Gandhi will preside over the Conference. The fees for the Reception Committee member ship and the Delegates will be announced later on.

THE UNITED JAIN STUDENTS' HOME.

With reference to the first annual report of the U. J. S. Home, particulars from which were given in a recent issue of the "Chronicle" we are asked to state that the sum of Rs. 29,978 mentioned as having been "collected" for the Home was donated by Messrs. B. Manilal and Co.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.
The monsoon shows signs of gradual recovery. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Madras Deccan and local in Bengal, Northwest Frontier Province, Central India west, in Berar, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and North Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Poonoo, Myittha one and half inches, Moulmein and Dibrugarh two, Sil-har three, Cherrapunji five, Amraoti, Malgaon and Belgau one, Nizamabad and Cuddapah a quarter. Forecast:—Extension of rain in Central Provinces.

LUCKNOW'S SUBSCRIPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17.
The subscription from Lucknow and the District to the War Loan is about 28 lakhs. Seven lakhs were in on the closing day.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman, Saribai, aged 25, residing with her husband, a cart-driver at Faldland Road. The deceased was taken to the hospital suffering from opium poisoning and she died there after a time.

The deceased's husband said they were very poor, and his brother who had come to Bombay a few days ago, and was ill also could not support them all.

The deceased's neighbors also gave evidence to show that the deceased was in very poor circumstances.

The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning, probably suicide.

SUICIDE BY HINDU GIRL.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of Bakulabai, a fourteen year old Hindu girl, wife of Balu Gannu, a mill labourer.

It was stated that on Saturday last, on her way back from the mill where she had taken her husband's food, she was seen by her husband talking to a young man. He therefore rebuked and slapped her. She took this to heart and disappeared from the house on Sunday afternoon and on Monday her body was found floating in a mill tank. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

GIRL FATALLY STRUCK BY A LORRY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl, Shantabai, aged five years, who was living with her parents at De Lisle Road, and was killed by a motor lorry driven by Gajanan Rama. The latter was present in the Court.

Irashim Khan Amanatkhani, a sister in the G. I. P. Ry. said at 9.30 a.m., on Monday he was near Elphinstone Road and he said a lorry driven by Gajanan coming fast along the middle of the road. Witness shouted to the driver to stop seeing the deceased crossing the road. The lorry was then ten paces from the deceased and it swerved, but the child was knocked down, and the lorry crashed into a tree and also knocked down a wall.

After some further evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict of death by the deceased having been run over by a motor lorry which was being driven at a dangerous speed by Gajanan Rama.

INAMDARS ON REFORMS.

AGREEMENT WITH CONGRESS.

REPORT CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, Sept. 16.
A correspondent writes:—The annual meeting of the Inamdars Central Association was held at Satara on the 15th in the afternoon when among others the following resolutions were passed:—Sardar V. N. Mutalik presided.

"This Association tenders its most loyal homage to his most gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and assures the Government of the deep and unwavering loyalty of the inamdar class."

"This Association has learnt with the greatest satisfaction of the recent successes of the British and the Allied arms in this war and prays for early and decisive victories and the successful termination of this war. This Association assures the Government of its earnest desire to help the Government in every way possible in this war."

"This Association firmly believes and declares that Indians are fit for responsible Government within the Empire and strongly protests against the insinuation to the contrary contained in the report on the reforms by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India."

"UNSATISFACTORY."

"This Association welcomes the Montagu-Chelmsford report on reforms and while recognizing that it constitutes an advance in the present conditions in some ways thinks that the recommendations are unsatisfactory and are not sufficient to meet the growing aspirations of an advancing nation, unless materially modified on the lines suggested by the Congress. It strongly believes that reforms must begin simultaneously both in the Provincial and Imperial Governments."

"This Association offers its thanks for the recognition given to the landed aristocracy and the smaller gentry of the nation and deems it expedient that statutory provisions be made for the adequate representation of this important and influential class in the Provincial and Imperial Councils and in the Grand Committees and the Council of State if they come into existence."

"This Association believes that the provisions of the Arms Act are unduly harsh and should be so modified as to bring them in conformity with the English Law in this respect and until the whole Act is modified, exemptions and licenses should be freely given to inamdars."

"In view of the serious conditions of the season this Association requests the Government that tagai advances should be given to the cultivators in the inam villages on lines similar to those in Khalsa villages with the consent of and due regard to the rights of the inamdars and with their consent. In cases where inamdars give tagai to the cultivator those advances and the recovery thereof should be governed by the same rules as are applied to government tagai advances and, the tagai advances given by the inamdars should have the same preferential privilege."

COMMISSIONS TO INAMDARS.

"Having regard to the history prestige and position of the inamdars, this Association prays that commissions should be given to the inamdars duly qualified."

"This Association prays that the existing law should be so amended as to transfer the jurisdiction of commuted watans from the revenue to the civil courts while preserving the present special character, tenure and law relating to the watans."

"This Association believes that it is the right of the inamdars to appoint taluqas in their inam villages where the watanwars Bakharis have resigned. This Association requests the Government that so long as taluqas continue to be appointed by the Government, inamdars should be empowered to exercise effective control over the taluqas."

"This Association prays that the law should be so amended as to dispense with the copies of the record of rights in case of madat suits where the suits are for the recovery of assessment of alienated villages as the vatal baki patris prepared by the village officers are tendered along with the plaint."

LOCAL FUND CESS IN INAM VILLAGES.

"The collection of local fund cess in inam villages should not be charged to the revenues of the inamdars and should be paid from the local fund amount to the village officers as is done in Government villages."

"This Association has found that powers given to inamdars under Section 88 of the Land Revenue Code are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the inamdars and it prays that the inamdars should be empowered to exercise all the powers of the revenue officers in their inam villages as are exercised by the Assistant Collectors and the Mamlatdars including the power to receive, hear and decide wahiwat suits."

"This Association deems it necessary that the inamdars should have the ownership and custody of the following documents and village forms prepared by Mr. Anderson 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9A, 10, 11, 12 and 17 and humbly requests Government to issue orders accordingly."

"This Association requests its standing committee to ascertain the consensus of opinion on the question of trying to amend the law so as to make all inams inalienable."

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SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) as known up to 6.30 p.m., on 17th September, 1918:—

Provinces:—	Rs.
Bengal	19,30,02,000
Bombay	13,84,12,000
United Provinces	3,43,50,700
Punjab	3,11,34,000
Madras	3,00,02,000
Burma	1,00,07,800
Minor Administrations	74,00,000
Bihar and Orissa	55,11,000
Central Provinces	6,24,300
Assam	50,00,000
Hyderabad	37,47,000
Mysore	30,90,000
Baroda	
Total.....	Rs. 48,18,55,700

DISTRICT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following statement shows the subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, received from Districts including subscription through the Post Office and Branch Banks up to 14th September, 1918:—

Karachi, Rs. 1,32,08,675; Ahmedabad, Rs. 40,97,548; Poona, Rs. 17,73,931; Bijnapur, Rs. 13,20,277; East Khilafah, Rs. 11,11,454; Broach, Rs. 10,44,410; Surat, Rs. 8,78,833; Dharwar, Rs. 8,54,801; Sholapur, Rs. 7,44,767; Hyderabad, Rs. 7,45,193; Sukkur, Rs. 6,30,409; Kaira, Rs. 6,12,314; Thana, Rs. 5,23,016; Kanara, Rs. 5,27,887; Kolaba, Rs. 4,69,100; West Khilafah, Rs. 3,76,305; Rajkot, Rs. 3,57,775; Ahmednagar, Rs. 2,26,063; Belgau, Rs. 2,14,800; Larkana, Rs. 2,08,303; Nasik, Rs. 1,36,974; Satara, Rs. 1,20,001; Cutch, Rs. 1,19,753; Ratnagiri, Rs. 96,307; Mirpurkhas, Rs. 90,325; Baroda, Rs. 80,300; Aden, Rs. 49,154; Sadra, Rs. 38,700; and Palanpur, Rs. 19,812.
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MADRAS CONTRIBUTION.

FINANCE MEMBER'S CONGRATULATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.
The following telegrams have been received from H. E. the Governor of Madras and the Hon. Sir William Meyer, in regard to the Madras Presidency's contribution to the second Indian War Loan.

From the Governor to Sir William Meyer:—"Glad to be able to inform you that the Madras contribution to the war loan exceeds three crores."

From Sir William Meyer to H. E. the Governor dated 15th:—"Very glad to hear that the Madras contribution to war loan exceeds three crores. Heartiest congratulations to your Excellency and the War Loan Committee."

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 77 Safes supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENT.
 PRO BONO PUBLICO.—We cannot publish your letter without definite proofs of your allegations.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
 Wednesday, 18th September, 1918.

THE ONLY ANSWER.

A Reuter's cable from London stated yesterday that it is believed that Germany has made proposals to Belgium promising her political and economic independence after the war provided that Belgium remains neutral until the end of the war and uses her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies. The proposal, it was added, is obviously intended to cover the German flank in the event of withdrawal, Belgium preventing the Allies from following up the Germans. Putting this obvious interpretation on one side, it is noteworthy that the proposal comes on the heels of the announcement made by Erzberger, the leader of the Centre party and, as recent telegrams indicate, one of the two or three likely successors of Hertling, that the "paw" theory regarding Belgium is no longer a leading political thought among a large section of the pro-war party and that, apparently in the view of the same section, the "unreserved return of Belgium was the natural prerequisite of peace."

Considered apart, this marks a tremendous change towards sanity and reason in the policy of the Prussian Junkers. But it cannot be considered apart. For, no one, who has closely followed the course of events in the Central Empires, as revealed in the speeches of enemy politicians and in the enemy Press, will fail to regard this new proposal as the latest and inevitable development of a political offensive which, there is sufficient evidence to show, the German authorities have been contemplating for some weeks past. The motive of this offensive it is not difficult to find. This has been to put forward, in convenient succession, a series of positive terms of peace, which were so carefully calculated that, while they gave the German Jingoos all they desired, they should have the effect of demonstrating to the neutral world that England was the real obstacle to peace, because she was determined to continue the war for selfish ends. The theory of Europe united under the hegemony of Germany against England has long been the obsession of the Prussian Jingo. To him, therefore, the important thing is to avoid being compelled to come to an understanding with England concerning the Continent. To secure this Germany must, according to him, offer to France and Belgium direct terms such as no French or Belgian Government could risk refusing. Hence the new proposal to Belgium.

It is significant to note another and not less potent motive underlying this proposal. That motive is to cover the real Prussian design of securing German dominance over Eastern Europe and hence over the whole Continent. It is the East which really exercises the supreme German authorities. In the East they desire as much in the way of disguised annexation and frontier securities as they can hold, and in the East they have, as they believe, consolidated their acquisitions by the recent supplementary treaties with Russia. Knowing that England went to war primarily for the sake of Belgium, they are now anxious to break the Entente by seductive offers as regards that unhappy country. But England went to war for Belgium because she felt it her duty to stand by principles which Germany has violated in her career of brigandage in Russia and Rumania as much as in her initial violation of the neutrality and integrity of Belgium. Those principles Belgium herself and France and other Allies, no less than Britain, will not barter for any temporary or individual advantage. They must be vindicated

completely and finally, and in every part of the world. Such vindication alone can secure the world from the repetition of catastrophic struggles like the present. Germany's silence regarding the East shows that her militarist taskmasters are no more ready now than ever before to give up their nefarious ambitions and methods or that they have learnt their lesson from the war. With them, therefore, there can be no compromise. The only answer to them must be in the terms of the view prevailing in American official quarters regarding Austria's Peace Note, namely, that "instead of wasting time with an utterly useless peace-talk, now is the time to strike the hardest" with "force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit."

INDIA'S WAR-EFFORT.

"The Pioneer" is peculiarly offensive in its remarks on the Meyer debate in the Imperial Legislative Council. It disapproves strongly of even Mr. Shastri's inoffensive amendment that the contribution of 45 millions should be subject to the safeguards and conditions mentioned in the Finance Member's speech. That the "Moderate" friends of the journal insisted on the mention of the condition shows that it was not without meaning. The Allahabad journal is quite put out because some members talked of "helping England" and it bursts out: "They prated of helping England as if England was a mendicant country begging for their alms. England can do without the financial support from India but India's self-respect demands that she should offer all the help she can to the Empire, in the great struggle." Whatever the feelings of the Allahabad journal may be, the Prime Minister of England and the House of Parliament did not think it in any way derogatory to acknowledge freely the help of India. India does not want to boast of her help, nor does she want to be told that England can do without her help. But the fact is India's help saved the Empire and the Allied cause at the outset almost of the war because she was ready and had made sacrifices for years to be ready, while the other parts of the Empire were growing fat under Imperial protection to which they contributed nothing. England has not, could not and cannot do without India's aid and to pretend the contrary is rank dishonesty. But "the Pioneer" fortunately does not in any way represent the better mind of England and its petulant and insulting remarks may be taken for what they are worth. Sir William Meyer made a generous acknowledgment of India's services in 1915, which Sir George Lowndes as well as "The Pioneer," would do well to study and take to heart. He said then:—

My Lord, I do not want to be thought to belittle the colonies in any way; but I love the people of India. I have served here for a generation and I cannot bear anybody to belittle India and to speak as though the part played by India in the war and her contribution to it, were in any way inferior to that of other parts of the Empire.
 If "The Pioneer" wants to know what India has done, let it go to France and ask the French; with one voice, our Ally will say: India saved Paris. Or let it ask Lord French what the Indian troops did in 1914. Let it read Lord French's recent telegram as well as his dispatches at the time. Its ignorance is as shocking as its manners are indecent.

THE SECEDERS' DILEMMA.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee has issued a circular and tried to detail the differences between the Seceders and the Congress. He would have been better employed if he had devoted his attention to points of agreement between the party he now leads and the Congress he has deserted, especially so as he is not wearied even now of referring pathetically to his Congress services. He hails the reforms as a distinct step and he charges the Congress with having declared them to be unsatisfactory and disappointing. Then he discusses the hackneyed declaration of August 20th and he avows that his party has accepted it with all limitations. Mr. Surendranath forgets that, if, indeed, the Seceders have accepted all the limitations of the August pledge then they place themselves entirely out of court, for, according to the restrictive clause, the British Government is the sole master of the situation. But it transpires from a speech of M. Chintamani at Cawnpore that Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru was the first to raise objections to the limitations and that he was unwilling to leave everything to Government and that the idea of periodical parliamentary commissions was a result of his protest. This shows that a prominent Seceder like Dr. Sapru is alive to the danger of leaving it entirely to the British Government to decide the time and measure of our progress.

A little further thought will convince Dr. Sapru and others that the parliamentary commissions Mr. Montagu proposes and those they expected are probably quite different. We may accept periodical commissions, if they are committed to definite advance. But the commissions Mr. Montagu talks of are to sit in judgment on our work and transfer and retransfer subjects handed over to our control. This is a thing which no self-respecting nation can ever accept. It is curious to observe that those who cavil at the automatic transfer suggested by the Congress are themselves eager to assure people that we shall have full autonomy in the Provinces within 12 years. It may also be noted that after the announcement was made, Mr. Surendranath moved the resolution in the Congress asking for the time limit and Mr. Chintamani was quite in favour of 25 years as a sufficient period for the grant of full autonomy.

Mr. Banerjee has failed utterly to prove his contention that the differences are deep and fundamental. At the same time he has not touched on the real difference. The credit of revealing it belongs to Mr. Chintamani. He said at Cawnpore, though he was careful to add that it was his own personal conviction, that even if not a single change proposed by the Seceders, is accepted, he is willing to accept the reforms. We do not know whether Mr. Surendranath agrees with this in its entirety but we shall not be much surprised, if Mr. Chintamani's view comes to be accepted by the October gathering. The Congress however, insists upon the modifications being accepted before the nation can signify its assent to the Reforms. May we ask in all seriousness, if the Seceders are prepared to accept the Reforms as they stand, what chance is there for the changes they proceed to propose being accepted? The changes become quite unmeaning and they only take away the grace of unconditional acceptance. So the Seceders had better consider whether it would not be more in keeping with their newly acquired faith to accept the reforms and keep quiet till the next commission.

Notes of the Day.

Control of Raw Materials.

One of the subjects considered at the Imperial War Conference was in regard to the control of raw materials after the war. The Conference approved, we are told, the report submitted by a special committee appointed at an earlier meeting and passed a resolution requesting his Majesty's Government to communicate the report forthwith to the Governments of the Dominions and of India and to ascertain their views as to the appropriate action to be taken. The Conference also further agreed that steps should now be taken to ascertain the needs and resources of the Allies in respect to raw materials specified in the report. We do not know what are the recommendations of the special committee and in what ways it is proposed to control raw materials in the future. It is a matter of immense importance, in any event, that the public in India should be acquainted with the character of the report. For, any measures, taken with a view to controlling, are bound to affect them for better or worse, according to whether their view-point is properly understood or not. We cannot trust a bureaucratic Government to apprise the Imperial Conference of the Indian point of view, and much less can the nominees of that Government, selected at random and for their amiable subservience, be trusted. It is therefore of paramount importance that the report should be made available to the Indian public, and we hope that some non-official member will interpellate Government on the point and ask the latter to place a copy on the Council table.

"Journalistic Terrorism."

The "Indian Social Reformer" is getting deeper into troubled waters, since it took to politics. It makes a brave protest against "journalistic terrorism" interfering with public men who strive to do their duty. It is kind enough to mention no names but we can see whom it has in view. We have already warned it once: when it tried to preach on the division between Seceders and Congressmen and introduce the racial factor. We again do so and tell it that it is not expected to do what it may safely leave to the bureaucracy. As for "terrorising," it is a thing which can safely be done, with the whole force of the bureaucracy at the back, but let the journal note that honest and straightforward criticism cannot be silenced by coarse and vulgar abuse and unworthy insinuations and unjust accusation. If it wants to defend the Chandavarkar report, let it do so openly and let the public judge of what it has to say. If India has not welcomed the report with the fervour which the journal may desire, if no one except probably itself can be expected to agree with the view that, because no good evidence is forthcoming, we should

hang the man on what sort of evidence we have; if no one can be found to bless the beautiful theories laid down by the Committee on "tortured but true" confessions, our friend's fury and storm is of no avail and cannot bully any one into accepting what the Chandavarkar Committee says as gospel truth. As for the gratuitous suggestion that any one wishes to allow the revolution to go scot-free, it is too senseless a charge to require a detailed refutation.

A New Stunt.

The "Advocate of India," in an apparently inspired communiqué, says that it is practically certain that the Catholic community will throw in their lot with the "Moderates." The anticipation is that the Moderates will provide for the separate representation of the Catholic community in the resolutions they prepare. "Separate representation" is a fine broom with which to sweep up some people, but we would like to know how far workers like Mr. Samarth are ready to forswear their own past professions for the sake of beating up some attendance at their Conference. We understand that the Non-Catholic Christian community is deeply puzzled as to the course they should adopt, since to them the honour of a separate seat in the Council will be possible only if they obtain a "private electorate" of their own. Perhaps the Moderates in the prodigality of their concessions will dangle another bait for them! Again the Goanese feel that though Catholic, they are ethnologically a special community. There will be no end to this sort of puerile, dissipated fuss and it will be of no benefit whatsoever to either Catholics or Protestants or the Goanese, however alluring such "Moderate" proposals might be for prospective candidates at present.

A Belated Sideshow.

The Hon. Capt. Fernandes is a most estimable gentleman, but his status as a political leader and his claims to lead the Catholic community in this respect are open to question. He is proceeding the wrong way if his object is to ascertain the views of the Catholic community concerning the Secession. For he did not call together the leaders of the community before the Congress and discuss their duty. He now collects a handful of people, keen on doing something somewhere, and asks them to consider "the reform scheme and determine their attitude." If these people consent to be led by the nose to the nearest function, it is their business, but does not concern the Catholic community from whom they have received no mandate whatsoever. The rights of the Christian community, Catholic or otherwise, are not in the slightest danger in India and the suggestion that any section of it is in need of communal representation is gratuitous and mischievous. The Hon. Captain Fernandes will be wise if he refuses to be made a decoy to lead a few people into the Seceders' Conference. From the correspondence we receive on the subject, we know that there is a large section of the Christian community anxious to identify themselves with the Nationalist cause, and keen on repudiating sideshows that weaken their ranks.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on the Press Act.

The "Indian Social Reformer" in its issue of 18th June, 1916, had a para on the Press Act which is worth quoting in these days:

"Almost every one of the Indian members had protested that it was the existence of the cult of assassination which compelled them to give their support to the measure. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Bupendranath Bose were not convinced and opposed its passage to the last. We may mention that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was of their opinion. (Imitation Mehtas going about in Sir Pherozeshah's name may well note this). He told this writer that Mr. Gokhale had committed a great mistake in supporting the Act that no conceivable set of circumstances could justify. Events have shown that Sir Pherozeshah was right in his opinion. That the Executive Government would not feel obliged to confine itself in applying the measure to the circumstances in which it originated. The country is in a state of constant doubt and anxiety as to when it may be called upon to deposit a more or less heavy sum of money as security under the Act."

Let it forget what it said, we ask the "Reformer" whether it is profitable on its part to make much of Indian support to the Press Act, as it did in its recent issue?

Under Martial Law.

Let us continue the quotation:

"It is as if the Indian Press were possessed perpetually under martial law. It places none of the attributes which a law should possess. It is not definite, it is not precise in its statement of what constitutes a cause of action under it, it depends to a dangerous degree on the idiosyncrasies of individuals in power; and experience has shown that it is impotent against the most unbridled licence on the part of the privileged section of the Press. Responsible opinion in this country holds that a law which cannot, for whatever reason, be evenhandedly administered, is detrimental to the growth of the reverence for law which is the cornerstone of the cause of freedom of the Press."

Repeal the Act.

Or take this impassioned appeal for the repeal of the Act (July 2, 1916):—

"It is for the people of England now to say that a statesman who thinks that he cannot

govern India without the Press Act of 1910, is not fit to be entrusted with its government. We cannot doubt that the war, as a knowledge which India's loyalty and services at this time of war have evolved from utterly sincere. Then, let Government prove to the whole world by the repeal of the Press Act that at this crisis she is prepared to treat India even more fully than she did in the days before the war. What a splendid proof will it be of mutual confidence! What a great return in enhanced faith and loyalty of the Indian people, will the insight of the statesman, who embraces this grand opportunity of freeing opinion in India from the shackles of the Act give?"

What is the situation now? We are to have not only all the old Acts but some brand new ones. What has the "Reformer" whose burning words well repay a quotation, to say?

Stationery in Schools.

The price of stationery is abnormally high and it is still going up. The wise course would be to economise its use in schools. Mr. C. F. De La Fosse, the D.P.I. of U.P., has issued a circular to educational institutions to exercise strict economy in the matter and a similar circular would not be quite unwelcome in our province. As it is, the slate is boycotted in the secondary schools and the number of exercise books are daily increasing. A curtailment to the essential few would not only save money, but also give more time to the students to devote to their lessons.

P. W. D. Reorganisation.

Certain welcome changes are contemplated in the communiqué issued the other day by the Government of India on the reorganisation of the Public Works Department. The question is referred to Local Governments for opinion. It is proposed to transfer public works, excluding irrigation, to local bodies and to stop recruitment to the building and roads branch. For the present, certain officers under departmental control will be in charge of the roads and building branch, but as they retire, they will be replaced by Board engineers. At present heavy charges are paid to the P. W. D. which would cover the appointment of independent Board engineers. The Government of India are needlessly afraid that there would be some loss of efficiency. Economy is more likely to result from the arrangement proposed than from the one now prevailing. The Government of India say that they will not come to any decision until they receive the opinions of Local Governments. To check inordinate delays in sending replies, it is always convenient to impose a time-limit, in these cases. Otherwise there will be another instance of pious resolutions ending in nothing.

Indians in Police Department.

A correspondent complains of a fresh ingenious manoeuvre to oust Indians from the upper grades of the Police Department. It seems the grade of Deputy Superintendent of Police was created for Indians of education who would gradually fit themselves for higher offices. But now it is attempted to devise methods to prevent Indians from having the opportunity of so fitting themselves. In the first place very few opportunities were given to the Indian Deputies to acquire experience of district work. They were tied to the headquarters and a limit of twenty-four hours was imposed within which to do the district and return to the headquarters. This new rule was passed because, we were told, of the apprehensions of disturbances and riots which are normally expected! No such necessity was discovered prior to 1906; but now that the claims for Deputy Superintendentships are becoming ripe for consideration, some of the claimants are not allowed to acquire the experience which alone would qualify them for the posts.

A Case for Inquiry.

Thanks to interpellations in the Council and the force of public opinion lately the rule had to be relaxed and the twenty-four hours' grace came into force. It is laid down that two posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police must be reserved for deserving candidates of the Provincial Police Service. However, means is always found to balk the senior Indian candidates of their rights. They have consequently been superseded by European sergeants and inspectors from lower grades. The scandal occurred two years ago and a repetition of it is likely to occur. Lord Willingdon's Government appears to have given carte blanche in matters relating to the Police to the Inspector-General. The correspondent asks that a non-official member should study the question of the employment of educated Indians in the Police Force and expose the arbitrary procedure which governs the selection of Indians and retards their promotion.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ECONOMIC CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Recd. 9-13 p.m., Sept. 17.

TOKYO.—The organisation of the Russo-Japanese Economic Corporation for commercial and industrial development of Siberia has practically been completed. The capital of the Corporation amounts to from 10 to 20 million roubles.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

MR. BALFOUR'S SCATHING CRITICISM.

"NOT AN HONEST DESIRE TO ARRIVE AT AN UNDERSTANDING."

PROPOSED "NON-BINDING" PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. Sept. 17.

THE TEXT.

The following is the full version of the Austro-Hungarian Government's invitation to the belligerent governments to enter upon non-binding peace discussions. The note says an objective and dispassionate examination of the situation of all the belligerents no longer leaves any doubt that all the belligerents long for a speedy end to the bloody struggle, nevertheless it has not hitherto been possible to create preliminary conditions which would be calculated to bring peace efforts nearer realization and bridge the gap which still separates the belligerents. More effective ways and means must therefore be considered by which responsible factors in all the countries can be offered an opportunity to investigate the present possibilities of an understanding. The first step which Austria-Hungary, in accordance with her Allies, undertook on the 12th December 1916 for bringing about peace did not lead to the end hoped for.

The note alleges that this was owing to the fact that the Allies suppressed even any discussion of the peace idea, but the peace step then taken was not entirely without result. The peace question has not since vanished from the order of the day and though public discussions prove that the differences, still separating the belligerents in their conception of peace conditions are not slight, nevertheless an atmosphere has been formed which no longer excludes a discussion of peace. The utterances of responsible statesmen indicate that the desire to reach an understanding and not to decide the war exclusively by the force of arms is beginning gradually to penetrate the Allied states, except in the case of some blinded war agitators who certainly must not be estimated highly.

"PATH TO PEACE TOILSOME AND WEARISOME."

The Austro-Hungarian Government is conscious that, after the devastation of the war, it will be impossible to re-establish the tottering world to order at a single stroke. The path to peace is toilsome and wearisome, yet it is our duty to tread it. If there are still responsible factors who desire to overcome their opponent literally there can no longer be any doubt that this aim even if it were attainable would first necessitate a further bloody and protracted struggle.

But even a victorious peace will no longer be able to make good the consequences of such a policy which would be fatal to the whole of Europe. Only a peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of opponents would be the peace desired by all peoples. With this consciousness and unwavering endeavouring to labour in the interest of peace the Austro-Hungarian Government now, again, comes forward with a suggestion with the object of bringing about a direct discussion between the enemy powers. The earnest will to peace of the broad classes of the population of all states who are jointly suffering through the war and the indisputable approach in individual controversial questions as well as a general more conciliatory atmosphere seem to us to give a certain guarantee that a fresh peace step might at present offer a possibility of success.

The peace offer which the Quadruple Alliance addressed to their opponents on the 12th December 1916 and the conciliatory and basic ideas of which they have never given up signifies in spite of its rejection an important stage in the history of this war. The question of peace has from that moment stood in the centre of the European, indeed of the world, discussion and has occupied and dominated it in an ever-increasing measure. Almost all the belligerents have in turn, again and again, expressed themselves on the question of peace and its prerequisites and conditions.

MANIFESTATIONS OF BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PEACE.

The line of development of these discussions, however has not been uniform and steady. The basic standpoint has changed under the influence of the military and political position and, hitherto, it has not led to any tangible and practically utilisable result. It is true that the distance between the conceptions of the two sides has, on the whole somewhat decreased and that, in spite of the continuance of decided and hitherto unbridled differences, a partial turning from many of the most extreme concrete war aims is visible and a certain agreement relative to the general basic principles of the world peace manifests itself.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Speaking in the Savoy Hotel this afternoon, Mr. Balfour, referring to the Austrian peace proposal, said he had only seen it in newspapers and had not consulted his colleagues in the Government about it. He would not, he said, treat disrespectfully any proposal that would end or shorten this calamitous war, but he could not see that the Austrian proposal offered a basis for anything more than a truce. The Austrians proposed irresponsible conversations. He did not think there was the slightest prospect that such conversations should be profitably initiated in the present conditions. With every desire to look favourably upon the

Austrian proposal he was utterly unable to say that any profitable result could accrue from accepting it.

He pointed out that the Germans had hitherto not made anything which could be construed into a definite peace proposal. The German peace offer of 1916 to which the Austrian proposal referred was a brief document largely occupied with saying how brave, powerful and invincible the German armies were. It did not contain a single concrete proposal regarding the terms which many Germany would accept or the peace she desired.

Mr. Balfour read an extract from the 1916 proposal which said, respect for the rights of other nations was not incompatible with Germany's own rights. Mr. Balfour added that we now knew that the suggestion contained what everyone knows to be untrue, and which history will stigmatise as untrue. How then the asked Mr. Balfour, could Austria say that the peace negotiations were started in 1916 and the present proposals were a continuation of that unfruitful effort. Mr. Balfour declared that this cynical Austrian proposal was not a genuine attempt to obtain peace but an attempt to divide the Allies. No coalition had ever been so strong as the Alliance and the enemy would not succeed in breaking up the alliance. No useful purpose could be served by conversations when there was no misunderstanding. There was not the slightest misunderstanding between the Allies and the Central Powers. Therefore the proposed conversations could be of no practical use.

ON THE TWO SIDES.

Referring to Germany's demand for the return of her colonies Mr. Balfour said here again was a point on which there could be no misunderstanding. (Hear, Hear.) Germany stood on one side; we stood on the other (Applause). It was impossible to conceive that any conversation could bridge over a difference so deep or restore to the power of Germany those unhappy populations which she had misused or give back to Germany the control over those naval bases which could give her control of the means of communication not only between the parts of the British Empire but between the civilised nations of the world. (Applause.) Nobody in Britain could accept this German demand as it stood unqualified. Until the German authorities were prepared to show an open mind in conformity with what the Allies believed to be the cause of justice, civilisation and right, mere conversations would be fruitless.

"NOT AN HONEST DESIRE."

"I cannot," said Balfour, "bring myself to believe that this is an honest desire to believe that this is an honest desire to stand upon terms which it would be possible for us to accept. Therefore we have little to hope from this new effort. (Hear Hear.) I am sure that it cannot produce peace." (Applause.) Illustrating the difficulty in dealing with any proposals for peace talk at present, Mr. Balfour drew attention to the speech of the German Vice-Chancellor last week which was perfectly explicit on several vital questions. Did the Viennese authorities know or did they not know of this speech? The Vice-Chancellor who did not speak to the extremists but for the liberal wing of the German Government did not say that Germany would do anything to restore Belgian prosperity or give indemnities to that country she had wasted, brutalised and ravaged.

In both camps there is undoubtedly observable in the broad classes of the population the growth of a will to peace and understanding, moreover, the comparison of the reception of the peace proposal of the Quadruple Alliance by their opponents with the later utterances of responsible statesmen of the latter as well as of non-responsible, but in no way politically insignificant personalities, confirms this impression. For example, while the Allies' reply to President Wilson made demands amounting to dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and diminution and profound internal transformation of Germany these demands, the realisation of which was based on the supposition of an overwhelming victory, were later modified in many official Entente declarations, or partly dropped.

Thus Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons a year ago expressly recognised that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problem and that nobody could impose a constitution upon Germany from outside. Mr. Lloyd George at the beginning of 1915 declared that it was not the Allied war aim to partition Austria-Hungary and reform Germany internally. It may also be considered symptomatic that in December 1917 Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the assumption that the British policy had ever been in favour of the creation of an independent state out of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

"WAR OF DEFENCE FOR INTEGRITY AND SECURITY."

After affirming that the Central Powers are only waging a war of defence for the integrity and security of their territories the Note proceeds to say that far more outspokenly than in the domain of concrete war aims has rapprochement of conceptions proceeded regarding the guiding lines on which peace shall be concluded. President Wilson in his

speeches on February 12th and July 4th this year formulated the principles which his Allies did not contradict and whose far-reaching application is likely to meet with no objection from the Quadruple Alliance, presupposing that this application is general and reconcilable with the interests of the states concerned. An agreement on the general principles does not suffice. It is a matter of reaching an accord on their interpretation and application to the individual concrete war and peace questions. An unprejudiced observer cannot doubt that in all the belligerent states the desire for peace by understanding is enormously strengthened and that the conviction is spreading that the continuance of the bloody struggle must transform Europe into ruins without any guarantee of bringing a decision by arms.

The Note affirms that there is no serious prospect of reaching an understanding by continuing to discuss peace in the way hitherto followed, therefore another method should be chosen which would enable a direct verbal discussion, solely between the representatives of governments and subjects. Such a discussion would include the opposing conceptions of individual belligerent states and mutual enlightenment as well as general principles that shall serve as the basis for peace regarding which in the first place an agreement can be sought with the prospect of success. As soon as an agreement is reached on the fundamental principles, an attempt must be made concretely to apply them to individual peace questions and thereby bring about their solution.

WAR ACTIVITIES NOT TO BE INTERRUPTED.

The note explains that war activities would not be interrupted and discussions would only go as far as the participants considered they offered prospects of success. No disadvantages could arise from them for the states represented. What at first does not succeed can be repeated; mountains of old misunderstandings might be removed and many new things perceived. All the belligerents owe it to humanity jointly to examine whether after the costly and undecided struggle, whose entire course points to an understanding it is possible to end this terrible struggle. The Austro-Hungarian Government therefore, proposes that all belligerent Governments send delegates to a confidential non-binding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a neutral country and at an early date.

CORRECTION.

In the Amsterdam message regarding the Vienna Note for "The constant close accord which exists between Austria-Hungary's four allies to whom the proposal likewise goes and who share the views developed in the 'Note' appeared in our yesterday's issue the following should be read:—The constant close accord which exists between the four Allied powers warrants assumption that 'Austria-Hungary's Allies to whom the proposal in the same manner is being sent share the views developed in the Note."

GERMANY AND PEACE.

MR. BALFOUR ON ENEMY'S CLUMSY TACTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 17.

The following is the full version of certain passages in Mr. Balfour's speech, the occasion of which was the Colonial Institute luncheon to South African, Australian and New Zealand pressmen. Mr. Balfour said: "The public of Entente countries earnestly and passionately desire peace, but until Germany is willing to look at the problems which confront us in a different spirit from her present spirit, conversations will be useless and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that when they put forward such proposals as these it is not because they think that the proposals will be accepted, but because they wish to do something to divide the Allies. I fear there is not an honest desire among our enemies to arrive at an honest understanding with us upon terms which it would be possible for us to accept. I am driven, perforce with great reluctance, to the conclusion that this is an attempt to weaken the force which is proving too strong for them in the field by working upon these sentiments, sometimes honourable, sometimes mistaken—honourable in origin, mistaken in their development—which they believe to exist in all countries and which they think can be turned to their purpose to work out their ends. (Hear, hear.) I am sure or almost sure that this new effort cannot produce peace and I am sure that it will not divide the Allies. (Loud cheers.) The German excels when he deals in methods of direct, simple and efficient brutality. When he tries to dress himself in President Wilson's colours or act a part which he thinks President Wilson would like him to play, he is very clumsy because he is a very insincere actor. However he may dress himself the mailed fist always appears. Negotiations can never be effected or be fruitful until those responsible for the German policy understand that borrowing and clumsily endeavouring to adapt President Wilson's phrases to their policy at a moment when everywhere they have power they are violating the fundamental essentials of all President Wilson's teaching is a policy which will never deceive even the simplest minded amongst the Allies. It seems to me almost incredible that anything good can come of these proposals."

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

EMPHATIC REJECTION URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 17.

Papers with the exception of the "Daily News" emphatically reject the Austrian Peace Note and are of opinion that it is merely a German trick to enable Hindenburg to pull his armies together and cause discussions among the Allies. The "Daily Chronicle"—It is now realised for the first time in Berlin and Vienna that the Central Empires cannot possibly win

the war. After all they have suffered the Entente powers are not going to be bought off with an unreal peace which would only mean a new war at some moment convenient to the militarists of Central Europe. The free nations of the world are determined to hold together until the sinister menace is finally removed.

The "Daily Mail"—The Austrian invitation is another form of the old German trick. We hear, the Kaiser's voice in it because military masters under whom Germany is bleeding are afraid that if they retire or if they are forced back an inch their power will fall like a house of cards under the blows of the Allies in France, they are becoming nervous.

The "Daily Express"—The Note does not bring real peace any nearer. They that drew the sword are scheming to save themselves from perishing by the sword. It concludes—While Germany offers friendship her submarines sink another liner adding to the long list of murdered civilians.

The "Daily Telegraph"—Austria has proved that she has learnt nothing and forgotten everything. She is absurd and insincere. Matters have vitally changed since von Kuehlmann's speech. It is by no means certain nowadays, that a decisive victory is impossible.

The "Morning Post"—To pause now would be to throw away the fruits of four years of the war, to dismiss for ever all hope of victory and to betray the common cause of civilisation.

The "Daily News"—There can be no question of the Allies' compromising their fundamental principles. On the other hand, there is more than a remote prospect that discussions that might leave Germany obdurate might have a very different result in the case of Turkey, Bulgaria or even Austria.

The "Times"—The Note is a very stale diplomatic trick. Austria and Germany hope for its rejection in order to persuade their disheartened peoples and armies that a conclusive reason exists for continuing the contest. This move will not deceive the allied democracies.

OPINION IN FRENCH CIRCLES.

REFUSAL OF OFFER CERTAIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 17.

PARIS.—The Austrian peace proposal has not surprised the political circles, where it is regarded as a consequence of the Allies' military successes during the past two months. The opinion is generally expressed that France Great Britain and America will refuse the offer but there is some speculation as to whether the Allies will seize the occasion to address the peoples of the Quadruple Alliance direct, rather than their rulers.

"LE JOURNAL"—The offer is an admission of weakness. The only way to convince German people that Germany is beaten is for the Allies to fix peace conditions.

"HOMME LIBRE"—We refuse the offer. Our victorious forces are driving out the invader. We shall allow them to lay down their arms.

"PETIT PARISIEN"—The proposal will not deceive anybody. "Excelsior"—It is not clever to have chosen the present time for the proposal when failure in arms of the Central Powers is obvious.

"PETIT JOURNAL"—The tone of the Central Powers was different in the Spring. Austria is now testing the ground. If the test fails Germany will disavow her connection with it. "MATTIN"—Such an obvious piece of comedy will deceive nobody.

GERMAN PRESS ASTONISHED.

NOTHING TANGIBLE EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 17.

AMSTERDAM.—The general tone of the German press comments on the Austrian note is one of surprise that such a note has been sent coupled with scepticism as to its efficacy.

The independent "Tagliche Rundschau" regrets that Austria has not learnt wisdom from her former experiences.

The Conservative "Tageszeitung" does not expect anything tangible.

The "Liberal Vossische Zeitung" says Austria must bear the responsibility of this dangerous and separate action.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" is of opinion that the Note will stimulate the Allies to further exertions.

"Vorwaerts" declares that Germany must support Austria, saying that the Note will be welcomed generally by German people.

"Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says the German Government is ready gladly and without delay to participate in the discussions suggested by Austria-Hungary.

U. S. OPINION ON AUSTRIA'S PEACE NOTE

"NOW IS THE TIME TO STRIKE HARDEST"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 16.

It is authoritatively stated that the United States in the event of any action will move in full concert with the Allies. Moreover, there will be only one answer namely Mr. Wilson's concluding passage in his speech at Baltimore in April last viz. "There is, therefore, but one possible response for us, force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit" etc.

U. S. PRESS REJECTS PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 17.

New York.—Practically the whole press of the United States uncompromisingly re-

(Continued on page 8.)

FRENCH PROGRESS

MONT-DES-INGES AND VAILLY CARRIED.

NEARLY 300 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-10 p.m. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Sept. 17.

A French communiqué says:—

Between the Oise and the Aisne we continued to progress during the night east of Vauxaillon and carried Mont-des-Singes, taking nearly 300 prisoners. Further south, we captured Vailly.

We carried out a raid in the region of Leintrey in the Lorraine and took prisoners.

ALLIED ADVANCE BETWEEN AILETTE AND AISNE.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 17.

A wireless German communiqué says the enemy between the Ailette and the Aisne on Sunday somewhat extended the point at which he broke through on the previous day and gained footing in the southern point of the Vailly. Between the Lorraine and Moselle, vigorous infantry engagements developed before our new positions. The enemy in the evening stood approximately on the line of results: St. Hilaire-Haumont-Rembercourt and Rappre Forest.

FRENCH ADVANCE NEAR SANCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17, 1-25 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 17.

Last night's French communiqué says:—During the day the French continued their attacks north-east and east of Sancy and in spite of resistance advanced one kilometre on a front of four kilometres capturing 600 prisoners and two 4.7 guns. Our aviators were very active yesterday blinding enemy observations. Sixteen balloons were set on fire and twelve aeroplanes brought down. Big stations and roads behind the enemy lines were heavily bombed. Big fires were started and much damage done.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

ASTRIDE YPRES-COMINES CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-25 p.m., Sept. 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 17.

A British communiqué says a successful minor operation during the night astride the Ypres-Comines canal advanced our line on a front of over two miles and we captured a number of prisoners and machine-guns. Raiding and patrol encounters occurred in the neighbourhoods of Moeuvres and Gaville. We established new posts in the vicinity of Sauchy-Cauchy and Oppy.

BRITISH ACTIVITY IN AIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 17.

The Air Ministry announces:—On the night of September 15-16 our aeroplanes heavily and repeatedly attacked four enemy aerodromes with excellent results. They started four fires, wrecked three enemy machines on the ground, demolished two hangars, directly hit several other hangars, hit a transport convoy four times, bombed the railways at Metz-Sablon causing a fire.

They successfully attacked the railway junctions at Mainz and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe with good results on both targets. Seventeen direct hits were registered on Karlsruhe where 31 tons of bombs were dropped. A total of 350 bombs weighing 10 tons was dropped. All our machines returned.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR PLOEGSTEERT.

CONSIDERABLE AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16, 10-50 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 17.

A British communiqué says:—In the southern portion of the front our patrols brought in a few prisoners. We slightly advanced our line in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert east of Ypres.

Aviation.—The improving weather yesterday was marked by an increase in activity. We encountered many hostile machines on the German side of the lines and there were many combats. We destroyed 29 enemy machines and drove down seven out of control. We brought down a large enemy bombing machine after dark. Sixteen British machines are missing, including two nightfliers. We successfully and heavily bombed four enemy aerodromes, one during the day and three during the night. In the past 24 hours we have dropped 30 tons of bombs.

ATTACK IN DOBRO POLJE ZONE.

BULGARIAN FIRST LINE POSITION CARRIED.

FRANCO SERBIAN SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 17.

A French communiqué says:—Yesterday after violent artillery preparation the French and the Serbians attacked the enemy works in the mountainous zone of Dobropolje. The entire first line of Bulgarian positions was brilliantly carried on a front of eleven kilometres despite the difficulties of the ground. Many prisoners and guns were taken and important booty was captured. Operations are developing favourably. British and Serbian airmen effectively supported the infantry and bombed communications.

THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE.

SIR D. HAIG CONGRATULATES GEN. PERSHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 17.

Field-Marshal Haig in a special order congratulates General Pershing on the victory of the initial American offensive. Field-Marshal Haig requests General Pershing to convey to all ranks the unbounded admiration and pleasure of the British army.

ITALIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS AROUND GRAPPA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 17.

A wireless Italian message says:—We successfully raided the lines north-west and north of Grappa improving our positions at some points and taking 321 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

THREE MORE V. C. S.

AWARDED FOR BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 17.

The following Victoria Crosses are gazetted (Austrian):—
LIEUT. ALBERT BOERHA—He captured a machine-gun and also with ten men captured a very strong position, himself shooting many of the enemy. He subsequently inspired his platoon to repulse with a very heavy loss two strong counter-attacks, in the second of which his platoon was out-numbered by ten to one.

SERGEANT JOHN MEIKLE (Scotsforth).—Singlehanded he put out of action the crews of two machine-guns. He was killed while attacking another machine-gun, which his bravery enabled two other men to put out of action.

CORPORAL JOSEPH KABLE (Quebec Regiment).—When the whole of his section except one had become casualties, he jumped on the parapet and held up the enemy with his Lewis gun and finally, firing all the time, fell backwards into the trench mortally wounded. He fired his last cartridges at the retreating Germans while lying on his back in the trench and, before losing consciousness, shouted to the wounded:—"Keep it up boys. Don't let them through. We must stop them." The complete repulse of the enemy at this point is due to his remarkable bravery and self-sacrifice.

INTER-ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.

MEETS IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 17.

PARIS.—The Inter-Allied Naval Council met here to-day, the French Minister of Marine presiding. There were also present Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss representing Great Britain; Mr. Sims, representing the United States, besides the Italian and Japanese representatives.

GERMAN OPPRESSION IN ESTHONIA.

MR. BALFOUR'S STRONG REPUDIATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 17.

Replying to a protest by the diplomatic representative of the Estonian Provisional Government in England against German oppression in Esthonia Mr. Balfour has given an assurance that Great Britain repudiates emphatically the claim of Germany to exercise any kind of sovereignty in or the right to dispose of Esthonia. No peace which does not embody that principle will be satisfactory to Great Britain.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY V. PARSIS.

RAIN SPOILS PLAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 17.

The second day's game in the final match of the Quadrangular Cricket contest between the Presidency and the Parsis provided some very exciting and sensational cricket. Rain had rendered the wicket a most treacherous one and an inspection of the pitch at 11.30 this morning showed that the batsmen would be at a considerable advantage on it and the batsmen would have their work cut out. The prediction came to be true for the last three wickets in the Presidency's first innings could add only 14 to the overnight total. The Parsis then going in to bat were all disposed of for 33. The Presidency then going in to bat a second time were able to make 76 for 9 wickets when they declared their innings closed. The Parsis in their second innings made 6 for 2 wickets. The Parsis thus want 109 runs to equalise and have eight wickets in hand. If there is no rain to-night, the Parsis may be able to hit up the required number of runs, but if the wicket to-morrow is found in the same treacherous condition as to-day they should have very little chance of coming off with flying colours. The wicket to-day was a perfect bowler's paradise. It was a sort of a trap, the ball kicking in an awkward fashion and the batsmen most difficult to get the ball away. The Parsis were disposed of for 33 in their first innings, the Parsis disposed of the Presidency for 34 and recently the Presidency disposed of the Mahomedans for 21. Pank, Tarrant, Elavia and Vajifdar bowled with great effect.

THE PLAY.

There was rain last night also and consequently the wicket was still very soft this morning. The start, therefore, could not be made this morning till 12.45. Tarrant the overnight not out and Heath faced Drayson and Elavia. Heath cut the latter bowler for 1 and next getting a single off Vajifdar, who had now taken up the attack put up 120 runs. Run-getting was slow on account of the soft condition of the wicket and runs came in mostly in singles and twos. 130 showed on the board and then a disaster befell the Presidency, Tarrant being finely held in the slips off Vajifdar. (130-8-34). Tarrant had played sound and faultless cricket for his 34. Captain Pank, the next man in, was sent back in identical fashion, Vajifdar having him caught in the slips by Drayson. (130-9-0). Fawcett, the last man in, was soon caught in the slips by Bhappoo off Vajifdar. (132-10-2). The Presidency first innings thus terminated with the total at 132.

PARSIS' FIRST INNINGS.

The Parsis entered upon their first venture at 2.40 after lunch. Chothia and Driver facing Tarrant, sent down maiden over to Chothia. In the next over the Parsis met with their first reverse. Driver being finely held at point by Major Weigall off Pank. (0-1-0). Ghandhy joined Chothia. The wicket was now in worse condition than even when the Presidency batted, and so the Parsis at this stage apparently went in for a slog. Ghandhy splendidly hit Tarrant to the eastern boundary, but skied the next

ball and was caught by Pank. (7-2-6). Kapadia was the next man in. Kapadia skied one of Pank's deliveries and was finely held by Heath. (9-3-0). Vajifdar now partnered Chothia. Vajifdar was missed at mid-on by Cooper off Pank. Chothia then finely put Tarrant to the leg boundary in the next over. The Parsis met with yet another disaster, Vajifdar being splendidly caught at mid-off by Heath off Pank. (16-4-0). Kanga, the Parsi skipper, who now became associated with Chothia opened by driving Pank for 2. At 19, Chothia was brilliantly held at cover point by Rait Kerr off Tarrant. (18-6-10). Bhappoo joined his skipper. The ball was kicking up in the most awkward fashion and one such touched the handle of Kanga's bat and went into Major Weigall's hands at point. Pank being the successful bowler. (22-6-4). Chiny, who now came in, was quickly sent back, Tarrant catching him off his own delivery. (25-7-2). Mirza joined Bhappoo who also fell a victim to a rising ball, Major Weigall finely holding him at point off Pank. (25-8-3). Elavia partnered Mirza who nicely put Tarrant to leg for 2. At 29, Elavia was caught at the wicket by Fawcett off Pank. (29-9-0). Daruwalla was the last man in. Mirza got a two and a single off Tarrant, the board showing 30. Three runs later, Daruwalla was caught by Heath off Pank, the Parsis' first innings terminating at 33. (33-10-1).

PRESIDENCY SECOND INNINGS.

The Presidency started their second innings at 4 p.m. with the favourable balance of 39 runs. Cooper and Coombs faced Vajifdar and Elavia. The Presidency also made a disastrous start, Cooper being held in the slips by Bhappoo off Vajifdar, before a single had been scored. (0-1-0). The ball first went into Driver's hands and from there into Bhappoo's. Garnett joined Coombs whom Elavia clean-bowled soon after. (0-2-0). Tarrant, the next man in, skied one of Elavia's deliveries and was splendidly held in the long field by Ghandhy. (0-3-0). Rait Kerr joined Garnett who got a single off Elavia and in the next over finely put Vajifdar to the leg for 3. Rait Kerr was here missed, Daruwalla dropping him at short leg, off Elavia. Rait Kerr, however, did not long survive this chance as Elavia soon had him caught at point by Chothia. (7-4-1). Drayson joined Garnett who hit Vajifdar for 2 and Drayson putting Elavia to leg for 2. (9-5-1). Drayson then made a pretty stroke putting Vajifdar to the leg boundary. 50 went up, some time after. Drayson put up Vajifdar to the leg boundary. At 24 Mirza relieved Vajifdar, and a little later 30 was signalled. 40 was next telegraphed with a 4 by Drayson off Mirza. At 40 Garnett, who had been playing splendid cricket was caught in the slips by Bhappoo off Elavia. (40-5-22). Major Weigall became associated with Drayson and finely hit Vajifdar who had taken up the attack from Mirza to the boundary. In his next over he hit the same bowler for 4, signalling the half century, amid cheering. Major Weigall then lifted one of Elavia's deliveries and was brilliantly held in the long field by Ghandhy. (58-6-17). Captain Weigall partnered Drayson, who pulling Elavia to the leg boundary put up 60 on the board. Captain Weigall was missed by Driver in the slips off Vajifdar. Captain Weigall had yet another life immediately, after Chiny dropping him at the wicket off Vajifdar. Drayson's fine innings then came to an end, Chothia bringing off a fine catch at point off Vajifdar. (67-7-22). Heath joined Captain Weigall. Heath got Vajifdar away for 2 and 70 showed on the board, with single by Captain Weigall off Elavia. At 70 Elavia found Heath's wickets with the player yorking himself. (70-8-2). Pank joined Captain Weigall, whom Vajifdar soon after had caught in the slips by Bhappoo. (74-9-7). Fawcett was the last man in. The Presidency had made 76 for 9 wickets when they declared their innings closed at 5.30 p.m.

PARSIS' 2ND INNINGS.

At 5.45 the Parsis began their second innings. They wanted 175 runs to equalise. Driver and Bhappoo faced Tarrant and Pank. Bhappoo opened his account by finely sending Pank to boundary, in the same over he was missed by Tarrant off Pank. It was, however, an extremely difficult chance in his second over. Tarrant beat Driver with a delivery that broke in lot from the leg. (4-1-0). Ghandhy, joined Bhappoo who lifted one of Pank's deliveries and was splendidly held in the long field by Drayson. (6-2-4). The Parsis' 6 runs for 2 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

PRESIDENCY 1ST INNINGS.

Major Drayson, b Elavia	28
Mr. Garnett, b Vajifdar	33
Major Weigall, b Elavia	2
Mr. Tarrant, b Driver	34
Capt. Weigall, b Vajifdar	2
Mr. Coombs, b Vajifdar	14
Major Cooper, b Bhappoo, b Driver	4
Major K. E. Cooper, b Bhappoo, b Driver	5
Corpl Heath not out	0
Captain Pank, b Driver	0
Mr. Fawcett, b Bhappoo, b Vajifdar	2
Extras	9
Total	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Kanga	2	6	0	0
Vajifdar	2	35	4	0
Daruwalla	7	26	2	0
Mirza	6	12	2	0

PRESIDENCY 2ND INNINGS.

The scores:—	
Cooper (capt.) c Bhappoo b Vajifdar	0
Coombs b Elavia	0
Garnett c Bhappoo b Elavia	22
Tarrant c Ghandhy b Elavia	0
Rait Kerr c Chothia b Elavia	0
Drayson c Chothia b Vajifdar	22
Major Weigall c Ghandhy b Elavia	17
Captain Weigall c Bhappoo b Vajifdar	7
Heath b Elavia	4
Pank not out	0
Fawcett not out	0
Extras	1
Total	76

*Total (for 9 wks) 76

*The innings declared closed.

	O	R	M	W
Vajifdar	15	39	7	3
Elavia	16	32	7	0
Mirza	6	12	2	0

PARSIS' 1ST INNINGS.

Chothia c Rait Kerr b Tarrant	10
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A PIECE OF GERMAN INHUMANITY.

AMERICAN PORTS BOMBARDED WITH POISON SHELLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

A Havas telegram says that the American ports of Charleston and Wilmington have been bombarded by German submarines with poison shells, little damage being done.

A REMARKABLE AIR-RAID.

FOR INTIMIDATING POPULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Recd. 1.30 a.m. Sept. 17.

PARIS.—The air raid on Paris this morning, the first since August 15, was one of the most remarkable up to the present owing to the intensity of the anti-aircraft fire and determination of the raiders indicating the enemy's desire to intimidate population, perhaps as a part of the peace offensive.

ENEMY AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

3 GERMAN AIRMEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Recd. 1.15 p.m. Sept. 17.

PARIS.—It is officially announced that a German raiding aeroplane was brought down in Paris suburb and three German airmen killed.

DEPRESSING ENEMY MORALE

CLEAR INDICATION BY CAPTURED ORDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Recd. 11.30 a.m. Sept. 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters writing to-day, says:—Our advance in the Ypres-Canal sector reached a depth of a thousand yards. Forty-seven prisoners were taken. There has been much minor activity in the Cambrai region, where according to a captured order the enemy attaches much importance to the retention of the territory. The indication of the state of the German morale is shown by a captured order referring to "the rumours spread behind the front by the people who have lost their nerves." Another order threatens with court-martial the men returning from the front without arms.

AFFECTING DESIRE FOR PEACE.

TO AVERT REBELLIOUS FEELING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 17.

WASHINGTON.—The officials think that the principal object of the Austrian Note is to convince the Austro-German people that their Governments really desire peace. This is necessitated by the highly dangerous rebellious feeling in the Central Empires, particularly in Austria. It is pointed out that this object could be accomplished speedily and effectively by a full and unqualified acceptance by Austria and Germany of President Wilson's fourteen points as the proper basis of peace.

MADRAS TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES

GET INCREASE IN PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

When the tramway strike ended abruptly a few days ago the management of the Company promised to consider the strikers' demands. They have now granted an all-round increase of three rupees to conductors, motormen, and inspectors, whose starting pay will henceforth be Rs. 20 per month. Lower grades will get proportionate increase. The period of the strike will be regarded as leave on loss of pay.

A Rangoon message says:—

The Local Government has been consulting various bodies on the still earlier closing of bars and drinking shops at 10 p.m. No action has yet been taken.

Driver c Major Weigall b Pank	0
Ghandhy c Pank b Tarrant	0
Kapadia c Heath b Pank	0
Vajifdar c Heath b Pank	0
Kanga (capt.) c Major Weigall b Pank	4
Bhappoo c Major Weigall b Pank	3
Chiny c b Tarrant	22
Elavia c b Tarrant	0
Elavia c Fawcett b Pank	0
Daruwalla c Heath b Pank	0
Extras	1
Total	23

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Tarrant	9	21	3	7
Pank	8	12	3	7
Elavia	20	43	3	2
Driver	3	7	1	2

PARSIS' 2ND INNINGS.

Driver c Tarrant	0
Bhappoo c Drayson b Pank	4
Ghandhy not out	2

THE CHILD AND THE NATION.

SCOPE OF CIVIC ENDEAVOUR

MR. JINARAJADASA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of National Education, Bombay Branch, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa delivered a lecture last evening at the Excelsior Theatre, on "Child Welfare in a Model Municipality." The lecture was illustrated by sixty-nine lantern slides showing the work done in the city of Bradford, England, by the Health and Education Departments of the Municipality in the following directions:—Pre-natal care of mothers, Maternity Home, Preparation and Distribution of Children's milk, Infant's Clinic and Hospital, the medical Examination of School Children; eye, ear, lung, and skin clinics; swimming baths; special schools for backward and dumb and defective children, for deaf and dumb and blind children, for delicate and consumptive children; open-air schools, etc.

The slides were specially selected by the Chairman of the Health Department of the City of Bradford and presented to Mr. Jinarajadasa for this lecture, after personally showing him the work done at Bradford in October, 1916, when he had been on a visit to England.

The theatre was quite full, the most notable feature being the presence of a large number of ladies. Among these present were Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna, Dr. and Mrs. Massina, Mr. B. P. Wadia, Dr. Bahadurji, Mr. Faiz Tyabji, Dr. M. C. Javie and several other members of the Corporation, Mr. Jannadasa, Mr. Banker, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Jinarajadasa, Mrs. and Miss Jannadasa, Mr. and Mrs. Kamdarji, Mr. and Mrs. Mowji Govindji, Mr. K. J. Dwarakadasa, Mr. Gurtu, Mr. L. R. Thiruse, and many others. Mr. Jannadasa proposed Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy to the chair. After introducing Mr. Jinarajadasa in a brief speech, Mr. Rahimtullah called upon him to deliver the President called upon him to deliver

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE. It was an illustrated lecture from the outset, and an illustration of a waif that had been found by the Bradford authorities rightly served to introduce the lecture. The most notable thing was the interest that was bestowed by the authorities. The feeding centres organized by the Health authorities were an important part of the scheme, explained the lecturer. The population in the city consisted of a good many failing workers among whom were to be noticed women who were in their confinement or approaching it or who had lately passed through it. Under the scheme they made the care of all such women a subject of special study and at the feeding centres, clean, healthy food was dispensed to them. The most notable thing was the interest evinced by women. There were lady volunteers to superintend the feeding. The food was cooked at the Municipal kitchens and it was apparent from the illustration, and the lecturer emphasized the point, that the essence of the whole scheme was its organization which was simple in its working and needed only the minimum of labour. The next few slides related to Municipal clinics in its varied aspects, including the dispensing rooms, the well-equipped special surgical theatre and the clinical rooms for the examination of the eye, the ear, and the throat. The lecturer said that here again women played a very large part—a sentiment which was received with loud cheers.

The arrangements in connection with the Maternity Home with its fully equipped surgery, the ample provision for nourishment, the interest that was taken in this mothers and the various lessons they were taught regarding the rearing up of the child were followed by the audience with considerable interest. The welfare institute maintained by the city was shown on the screen. It was an elaborate scheme, perfect in every detail and the guarantee of perfect cleanliness, neatness and good management. The object of the scheme was to find the mother, feed her, and prevail upon her to bring her child to the Institute examination. Various processes connected with the examination of the child were then screened. The lecturer here explained how a full record of all such children was kept at the Institute. If the child was found healthy, it was handed over to the mother. Otherwise the child was passed on to the charge of the particular clinic for proper diagnosis and treatment. There was a special children's hospital attached to the Institute and trained nurses looked after them. Mr. Jinarajadasa said that he accompanied the Chairman of the Health Department and was impressed with the ideal treatment that the children were given.

The lecturer then dealt with the provision of a pure milk supply. The department was run on business lines, and special mixtures of milk were provided for the children according to their needs and requirements. Every process from the time of the receipt of milk to the time it was ready for issue was shown on the screen, as were also the arrangements for the feeding of the children. The Municipality looked an extra assessment on the ratepayers to defray the cost of feeding the children. The wonderful efficiency of the organization of feeding could be gauged by the fact that only 6

cooks sufficed to prepare 10,000 dinners, which were distributed to the schools in various parts of the city. It was instructive to note how food was prepared. The dietary had been carefully worked out by experiment and it had been found that the expense of feeding a child was about 2d. There were special motor vans for carrying the dinners to the various schools. The washing of plates, no less than the cleaning of the feeding bottles in the milk supply department was admirably simple and was striking for the minimum of labour required to do the work.

The bath was devised under equally ideal conditions and attached to the school was also a swimming bath.

Various branches of clinics were next illustrated. These were devised to suit the care of ordinary as well as serious cases.

MACMILLAN'S HOME. The famous Macmillan's Home, erected to the living memory of a foremost lady-worker in the field, was next screened. Attached to it was an open-air school where special children were taught and brought up. The Municipality had laid out special tramways for carrying the children to and from the school, such carriage being free. Similarly there were special homes and opportunities for the treatment and instruction of children suffering from tuberculous complaints, and of the blind, the deaf and dumb and the cripple. Special attention was given to the proper feeding and rearing of the children in between the hours of instruction under the supervision of teachers and nurses in the schools and everything was managed under competent medical direction. The basic principle was the recognition that children are a great Municipal and National asset.

Girls were taught also various branches of domestic service, including cookery and laundry work.

The whole thing owed its existence to one man's effort and the splendid success that had attended that effort, the lecturer declared amidst a loud outburst of cheers, was due to the lively interest taken by women themselves and practical sympathy of the women that the Bradford City Health Department could achieve such notable results. It was recognized that children were the treasures and jewels of the State. Every Municipality, thought the lecturer, could do similar beneficent work. It was not a question of money. It was a question of heart and good conscience. (Cheers.) Their lack of sensitiveness and imagination was at the bottom of the ignorance of the needs of the children.

His object was to impress on the audience what wonderful things could be achieved if they had a stout heart and set about the work with a determination. The lecturer then referred to the work of the late Colonel Oloott who started schools for the depressed classes in Madras. Fully 95 per cent. of the money had come from outside India. He had started a Poor Children's Fund in Madras and they were assisting many poor children to obtain a little clean healthy food. The lecturer also said—and the statement was received with cheers—that it was the great ambition of his friend, Mr. Arundale, to build up Municipal clinics at every important centre in this country. He then referred to the sense and enthusiasm of the City of Bradford, and with the co-operation of the public, they could have a scheme similar to that of Bradford in every city in India. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the lecturer expressed the hope amidst applause that when the time came, Bombay like Bradford, would prove the ideal city.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer which was carried with acclamation. Mr. Jannadasa in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, expressed the hope that Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy would lend his active support to the furtherance of a movement in Bombay similar to that of Bradford City. The meeting then terminated.

RANGOON EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

TRAMWAY ENGINEER'S APPLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

Mr. J. L. Dyson, Chief Engineer, Rangoon Tramway and Electric Supply Co., who recently returned from leave, applied to the Exemption Tribunal to-day for total exemption on the ground that in the event of an emergency the lighting of the city would depend upon him. As total exemption had already been granted to Mr. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, the tribunal rejected the application, but stated that if Mr. Dyson applied to have Mr. Taylor's privilege transferred to him, the matter would be considered. Several applicants who stated that they could not obtain employment unless they were given total exemption, were asked to supply proof of their statements.

GERMAN RAIDER BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 17.

PARIS.—It is officially announced that a second German raider was brought down by anti-aircraft guns and dropped in the forest of Compiègne.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED
Gillette, Gillette, Auto Ac.
any sort razor as new Rs.
1-2 dec. under six Rs. 8
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Ground) Blades As. 4 each.
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EVERY PIECE WORTH ITS VALUE.
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EUROPEAN Jewellers,
6, 47, 49, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

jects the Austrian peace proposal regarding it as part of the campaign of Teutonic trickery. Congressmen alike Democrats and Republicans are opposed to it.

The "New York World" says:—When Germany wants peace she will have to ask for it in her own name.

The "New York Herald" says:—Our answer is 'no' until the Central Powers lay down their arms, withdraw from occupied territories and renounce the shameful Brest-Litovsk treaty.

The "New York Times" recommends the acceptance of the invitation but no abatement of war preparations.

The "Chicago Herald":—Talk of peace is now vile until the war ends in a decisive victory. Most of the newspapers emphasise the fact that Germany must submit to specific terms outlined by Allied statesmen before peace discussions can be undertaken.

ATTITUDE IN LONDON CIRCLES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Recd. 9.15 p.m., Sept. 17.

Well-informed circles in London are of opinion that the Allies will carefully consider the Austrian note. Consequently an answer cannot be given for some days. It is thought, however, that little good can be done by attending the conference unless certain specific points such as the Central Powers' recognising the necessity for indemnifying Belgium and Serbia be agreed upon beforehand.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—It would be monstrous to flout the Austrian proposal. The paper then proceeds to suggest that the Allies should request an expression of enemy views regarding the possibility of settlement on lines such as laid down by President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George.

'FRANCE LIBRE' OPPOSES ACCEPTANCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Recd. 9.15 p.m., Sept. 17.

PARIS.—Socialist papers refrain from comment on the Austrian note with the exception of the "France Libre" which definitely opposes the idea of acceptance.

PROF. OTTO SCHMEERNKASE CAPTURED.

WHILE DEVELOPING NEW ATROCITY OF "KULTUR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says the Americans captured in Thianco Professor Otto Schmeernkase, the exploiter of gas for military purposes. He is reported to have been developing some new atrocity of "Kultur."

OFFSHOOT OF BILLING CASE.

MRS. STUART CONVICTED FOR BIGAMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 17.

Mrs. Villiers Stuart who was a prominent figure in the recent Pemberton Billing trial has been sentenced at Old Bailey to nine months' imprisonment for bigamy.

DEATH OF A RACEHORSE TRAINER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Recd. 11.30 a.m.,

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FOR EARNING MONEY!**

If you have lost your money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver, Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand. KRUSHNA LAL RAMKANT SHARMA, opposite Anant Shivji Deast Topiwala, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of throat like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

MALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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Stop those pains and agonies and make yourself fit for your daily duties.

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LEGALISING OF LOTTERIES**WAR FUNDS BILL IN STRAITS SETTLEMENT.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

The Straits Settlements Legislative Council passed the War Funds Bill, the object of which is to establish some measure of control over war charities and to legalise lotteries held by the permission of the Governor. Power is given to the Governor to grant a license for a lottery, provided that not less than one fourth of the proceeds be handed over to a charity connected with the present war, and that the remainder be in war bonds. In the course of the debate, reference was made to a personal attack on the Governor in the "Straits Times," and to a protest by the Bishop of Singapore who saw that the Government was breaking its promise. The European and Chinese speeches supported the Government and the Bill was passed unanimously, the attack on the Governor being described by Mr. Darbishire as cruel, unjustified and disgraceful. The Governor was not present at the meeting.

BIGGEST GUN IN HEART OF PARIS.**GERMAN NAVY LT. SCHEWERGER CAPTURED.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

A Havas telegram, dated Paris 27th August, says that thousands yesterday visited the Chant de Ras to view the biggest gun ever seen in the heart of Paris. An eleven inch German gun mounted on railway trucks, it was captured, complete with its train and munitions, by the Australians on August 8th. It weighs 149 tons. Its barrel is 25 feet long and its shell weighs 620 pounds.

The German navy Lieutenant Schewerger, who torpedoed the Lusitania, has been captured between Malta and Sicily by a French convey of boats which sank his submarine just as he had torpedoed a British steamer which was saved.

SUICIDE BY A DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF LABOUR.**CURIOUS REVELATIONS AT THE JURY.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

The enquiry into the death of Mr. J. W. C. Ellis, Deputy Controller of Labour Federal Malay States on July 4th, resulted in a verdict of suicide, the mind of the deceased being unbalanced by the anxiety and strains he experienced over a report regarding an estate which was to be the subject of a commission. Evidence showed that Mr. Ellis felt very strongly, that he was not treated fairly by the Government. But the magistrate in his verdict declined to express any opinion as to this. Permission had been given him to engage counsel at this own expense before the Commission and he appeared to think that obstacles were being placed in the way of his securing evidence. At the inquest Sir Edward Brothman said there was no justification for Mr. Ellis' opinion as stated to several friends that whatever happened he was bound to suffer as the result of the enquiry.

The "Straits Echo" considers that the verdict can be based only on some passage in a letter to the Chief Secretary from Mr. Ellis which was suppressed, and expresses the opinion that the Federal Malay States Secretariat was on its trial at the inquest, and that a dispersal of the Secretariat personnel is going overdue. They should be sent to the jungle where they could learn that the real business of the government is to rule men, not to write minute papers.

MALAY STATES' HEAVY TOLL TO DISEASE.

117,043 DEATHS IN SIX YEARS FROM MALARIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

The Bishop of Singapore has ordered that prayers be said in all the churches of the Diocese; that the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States may deal wisely with the spread of the disease, especially phthisis and malaria. In the past six years 117,043 persons have died of malaria in the Federated Malay States.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.**HINDU MOSLEM DEPUTATION TO GOVERNMENT.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

A deputation consisting of Mr. B. Chakravarty, the Hon. Mr. Fazul Huq, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Kaseem, Moulvi Nejmuddin Ahmed, Babu Padmaraj Jalu, Mr. Deb Prasad Khaitan and others was received to-day by the Hon. Sir Henry Wheeler, Senior Member of the Executive Council and Mr. Clarke, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The object with which the deputation was organised was to assure the authorities of the whole-hearted support of the leading members of the several communities in preventing the recurrence of disturbances in connection with the Bakr-Id festival and to have an assurance from the authorities that adequate steps have been taken by the authorities with the same object in view. The members of the deputation were introduced by Mr. Chakravarty and were cordially received by Sir Henry Wheeler. Both Sir Henry and Mr. Clarke assured the deputation that all possible precautions have been taken. They expected the different communities to exercise mutual forbearance and further stated that no apprehension should be entertained of any further disturbances. The deputation thanked Sir Henry and Mr. Clarke for the steps which had been taken and were of opinion that the assurances given would go a long way to allay the existing misapprehension.

BAKR-ID FESTIVAL IN MADRAS.**NO SIGNS OF UNREST IN THE CITY.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

There had been no signs of unrest in any part of the city for the last two or three days. Although the military have been withdrawn from various centres, the regular police is being augmented by the enrolment of Indian special constables. The Indian members of the Defence Force are also being enrolled as special constables. Effective police arrangements were made to-day in Triplicane owing to the Bakr-Id festival.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

Reviewing the administration report of the Police Department for the year 1917, the Government note with gratification the increased cordiality of relationship between the village officers and the police and the further growth of that trust in the force on the part of the public and that sense of mutual responsibility which are essentials of efficient police administration. The statistics of crime are far from disquieting. The increase of grave crime is not general but is contributed by one or two districts. What indeed is worthy of comment is the fact that in spite of disabilities, organised crime has been kept so well in hand as actually to show a decrease.

RACING STOPPED AT BANGKOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

The Royal Nobles at Bangkok have, says an official announcement, stopped racing during the continuation of the war. Other nobles are expected to follow the royal example.

MEATLESS DAYS IN GERMANY**IMPOSED BY BEGINNING OF AUGUST.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

A Havas telegram states that four meatless days weekly will be imposed on the German people between the beginning of August and the end of October.

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APIOL & STEEL
For Ladies' PILLS

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are symptoms of nerve irritation,
often the result of OVER-WORK,
ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MEN-
TAL ANXIETY, and excesses of
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A syrup of acid glycerophosphates rich in organic phosphates, which
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A PLEADER.

RUTHLESS CRIME.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

APPA GOVINDA PATIL v. THE KING-EMPEROR.
(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Heaton, who found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The second accused was acquitted.

The facts are briefly these:—The deceased Narayan Bhalaji Jakhi was an inhabitant of Phulwara and was residing as a pleader at Islampur for about nine years. He went to Phulwara from Islampur to celebrate the thread ceremony of his son. The thread ceremony came off on the 1st May, 1918, and a dinner party was given to the villagers on that account on the 3rd May, 1918. On the morning of the 3rd May, Narayan went with his son to the "mullah" beyond the village tank, in order to answer the call of nature. In the "mullah," accused Nos. 1 and 2 brutally murdered Narayan and his son. The deceased was found dead in the "mullah" and the dead body of Narayan, pleader, was found in the "mullah" near the tank. The complainant gave information to the Police and the accused were arrested.

The medical evidence showed that six wounds were barbarously inflicted on the vital parts of the body of the deceased by means of a sharp-edged weapon and that death was caused by the injury to the spinal cord. The accused before the committing Magistrate made a statement that he did not murder Narayan Bhalaji Jakhi and Keshav Raghu. He saw them murder the deceased. He concealed himself for four days as he took flight. Witnesses must have been bribed to give evidence against him.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S FINDINGS.—The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and observed, "Accused are 'bhau-bhau' and live close to the house of the Jakhi family. There was some dispute about land and the accused had filed a suit to redeem the land, and the suit was dismissed. Accused being dissatisfied with that decision, they decided to murder the deceased. The Sessions Judge in his judgment, after the revisional application was also thrown out, accused Appa thus got no relief in a court of law with respect to his lands. He then hit upon another device in order to secure restoration of the land alienated by his ancestors. He moved the District Deputy Collector of Tassgaon by an application with a prayer that he was willing to serve as a war-recruit provided his lands were restored to him by the Government, free of all incumbrances. That application was rejected. The suggestion of the Crown is that accused, having been told twice in his attempt to secure the coveted lands, was goaded to desperation, that a feeling of revenge remained rankling in his breast and that he gratified the same by encompassing the death of a prominent and earning member of the Jakhi family and to plunge the whole family into grief and to cause it an irreparable loss. Giving my best consideration to the evidence and circumstances in the case I feel satisfied that the evidence is substantially true and that the cumulative effect of the circumstances, carries conviction to my mind that accused being actuated by a feeling of revenge, ruthlessly murdered the pleader. As for sentence, there are no extenuating circumstances in the case. The accused brutally killed the pleader with an axe. It was a sordid and a cruel murder and was undoubtedly the result of premeditation. The fact that the case rests on circumstantial and not direct evidence is not a factor which should 'per se' affect the sentence.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal. Mr. S. R. Gokhale appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

RICE RIOTS IN JAPAN.

RELIEF MEASURES BEING HURRIED UP.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

The rice riots in Japan are reported to have been notable for the presence of women among the mobs in Kyoto. The Governor secured a supply of cheap foreign rice for sale and the policemen sympathise with the mob. Disturbances and looting are reported from Toyohi, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, and many towns and villages throughout South Western Japan. There was trouble at the Ritsui Bishi dockyard at Kobe. Baron Sumitomo, Baron Fujiwara, and Mr. Kihara, the three wealthiest men in Osaka, each gave 200,000 yen, Rs. 200,000, to the relief funds. The Prefecture, the residence of the Governor, was visited by representatives of the residents who demanded an interview. At Nagoya a crowd of 30,000 assembled in the dark and after speeches proceeded through the rice exchange quarter, finally trying to force the rice exchange which was defended by the Armed Police. Many people were injured and a number fell into a canal.

An export duty on tin from Siamese territory has been imposed, which, it is thought, will affect the production in Siamese territory. Two thousand "Antyajas," assembled on Monday last under the Presidency of Srimit Prince Jaysimrao Gachwad, pledged total abstinence from liquor.

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They are born to a mighty heritage, these millions of little Britons. Their fathers are making history to-day by laying down their lives that these babies may grow up to be free citizens of the world. May they be worthy of their fatherland. In these times the citizenship of the British Empire has taken on a new and mighty meaning, and it should be the pride of the mothers of the Empire that their children shall grow up worthy of their heritage.

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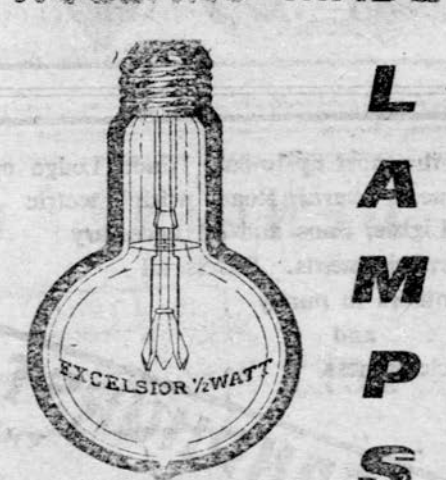
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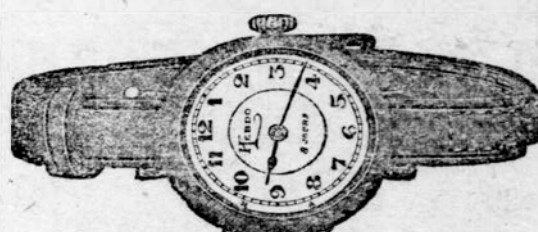
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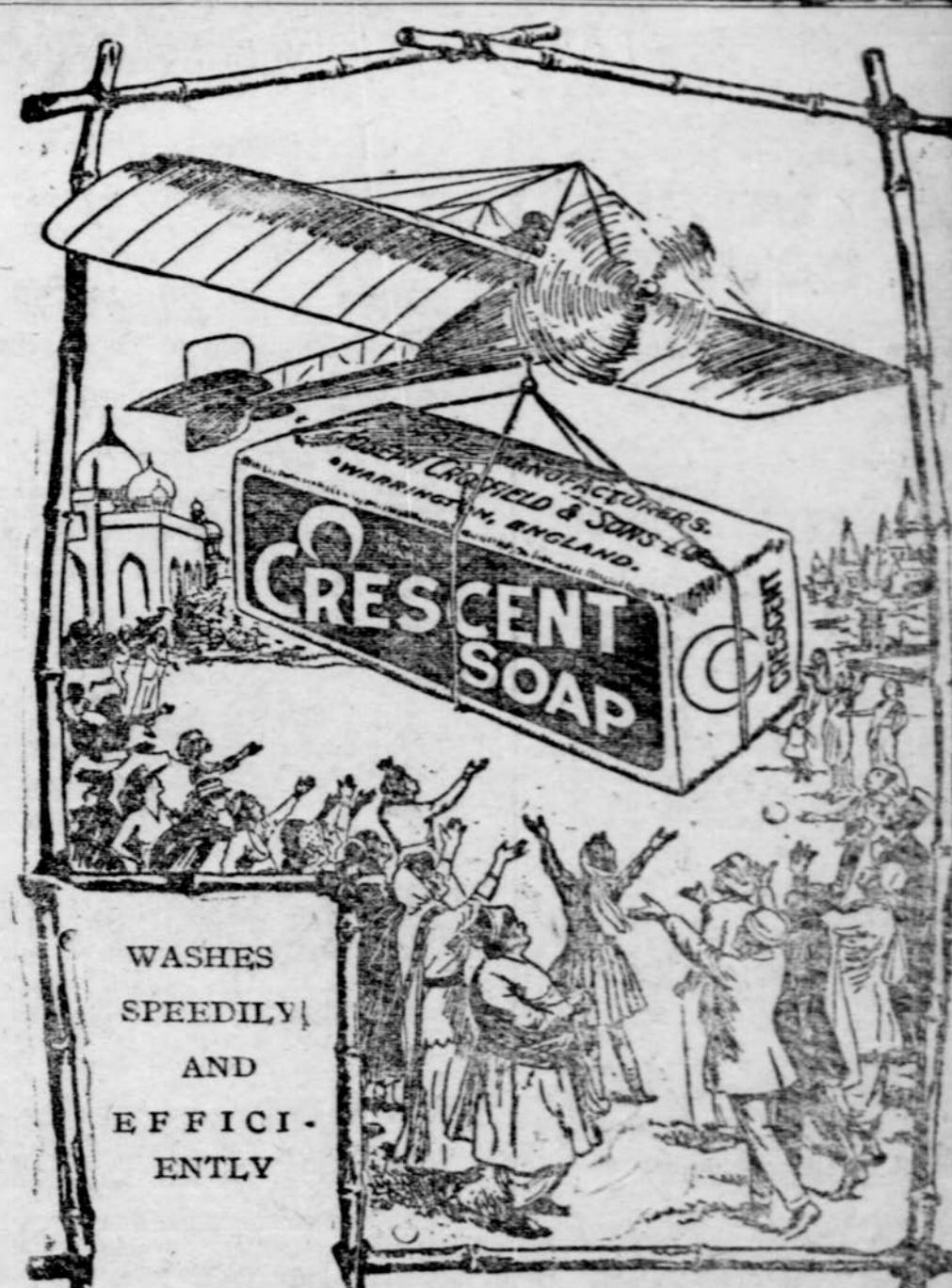
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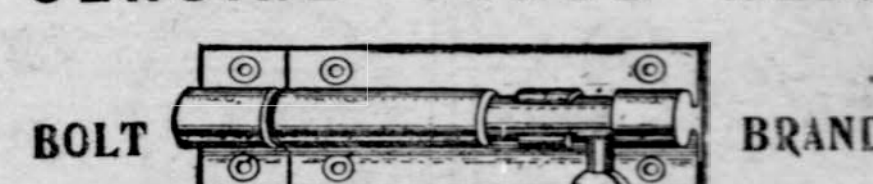
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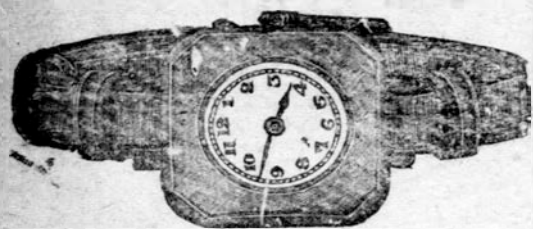
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